

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

VOL XVI NO 112-

BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 10 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Ad-n with	Tons.
1928			
12 May	Morea*		10,953
19 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	Naldra x	11,518
23 "	Razmak		10,988
2 June	Macedonia		11,120
9 "	Malwa		10,986
16 "	Mantua		10,946
20 "	Razmak	Narkunda x	10,972
23 "	Delta		10,900
27 July	Ranpura*		10,953
14 "	Morea		10,946
21 "	Razmak	Mooltan x	20,847
28 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi*		16,619
11 "	Macedonia		11,120
18 "	Malwa		20,837
25 "	Malwa		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*		16,598
8 "	Mantua		10,916
15 "	Naldra*		16,088
22 "	Ranpura		16,601
29 "	Razmak		10,902
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x		16,602
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 "	Razmak		10,902
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,598
10 "	Mooltan x		10,847
17 "	Ranchi		26,650
24 "	Ranpura*	Macedonia*	11,120

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:-

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th July	Manora	7,888
5th July	Dumana	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928.			
25th May	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia	
8th June	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
25th June	Kidderpore	Straits, China and Japan	
6th July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
7th July	Alipore	Straits, China and Japan	
3rd Aug.	Naldra	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.			
11th May	Vasna	Busreh via Karachi	
12th "	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwaraka and Cutch Mandvie	
14th "	Vita	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie	
16th "	Bankura	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
23rd "	Karagola	East and South Africa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Awa Maru	6028	2nd May	12th May
Hakodate Maru	5303	8th "	18th "
Seto Maru	6330	17th "	30th "
*Bingo Maru	6047	20th "	3rd June
*Tamba Maru	5815	30th "	12th April
Moji Maru	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru	5898	30th "	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:-

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)
Fushimi Maru 17th May
Hakozaki Maru 31st May
Hakusan Maru 14th June
(For CHINA & JAPAN.)
Kamo Maru 16th May
Katori Maru 30th May
Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Taiyo Maru 31st May
Tenyo Maru 13th June

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days,
South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan-Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru	10th May	20th May
Sydney Maru	18th "	30th "
Honolulu Maru	24th "	31st "
Sumatra Maru	9th June	22nd June.

For Particulars apply to:-

Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing
and are desirous to prolong
the same should never hesitate
to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given
away gratis and post free
on dropping a card to-

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAB (Kathiawar).

available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh. The s.s. "Chakla" and "Vita" will be taken on the Kathiawar Coast run for the monsoon season after the sailing of the 12th and 14th May, 1928, respectively from Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5 Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 33-35, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvasers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajilal Ranchhodas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVE POOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:-

SHETH MADHAYDAS RANCHHODAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address "COMEALONG"
Telephone-21079.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.



"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?



THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & CO. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

book of absorbing interest to politicians and lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Deputies or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangachari, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastry, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishore Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadavi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN

"SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc

For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:-

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS.

If you Want

What you want when you want it you can get what you want quickest by the use of an advertisement in the Classified Columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." All kinds of wants are filled quickly where the "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are employed.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms: CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A capable STENO-GRAPHIC Apply stating minimum terms. THE SECRETARY, All India Spinners' Association, Mirzapur, AHMEDABAD. RS89

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED or seeking good future. No charges. Enclose stamps. "SWARAJYA," Delhi. RS83

SERVICES of a Doctor, M.B.B.S., required temporarily in personal staff of His Highness the Maharaja of Bansk State. Apply immediately to the undersigned stating age and salary expected with testimonials. G. I. PUROHIT, Private Secretary, Bansk State, Camp Vesava, Post Andheri. A 30364

WANTED a MATRON and trained NURSES for hospital work. Pay according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to the STATE SURGEON, Bhopal.

WANTED from September 1928, for the Lady Harding Medical College Hospital for Women, New Delhi, a qualified WOMAN PHARMACIST. For all details apply to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED AGENTS. Pay Rs. 200 plus 100 T. A. P. M. Deposit Rs. 100 for samples. Securing orders of Rs. 100 a day essential, otherwise proportionately. FASHIONABLE CLOTH MFG. COY. (Regd. Gold Medalist, Estd. 1916), Ludhiana (U. India).

WANTED

WANTED—by the Director General of Archaeology in India, Simla, copies of the ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE, for the years 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-1894, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1903 and 1912. A reasonable price will be given for complete copies in good condition. N 30389

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OIL SHARES FOR SALE AT par in Public Company Oil Wells. Selling Agents established and doing business in all parts of India. Apply sharp to "SHARES" c/o Post Box 418, Rangoon. T 30375

MUSICAL.

ENGAGEMENTS—Military Band Open to Engagements from 15th April to end of August, 1928. 26 Performers. European Bandmaster. Apply Box No. 2133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". B RS85

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Delicious NILGIRI TEA, freshly packed in air tight tins. 4lbs. Orange Pekoe Rs. 7/4/- free delivery V. P. P. J. G. Fritsch and Co, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

VALUABLE BUNGALOW PROPERTY CHEAP at Harda, C. P.—Four mission bungalows in excellent repair near station town, near COTTON BAZAAR, ample grounds with trees, gardens, out-houses and wells are to be sold. Correspond with Rev. D. A. McGavran, Harda, C. P. N 30371

MOTORS & CCESSORIES

IMPROVED OVERLAND WHIPPER new prices: TOURER Rs. 2,400/- SEDAN 4-door Rs. 3,250, COACH Rs. 3,025/- ROADSTER Rs. 2,900/- 1/2 ton Chassis Rs. 1,800/- F. O. R. Bombay—complete in every detail. Indisputably the finest value in India. G. W. KENZIE & CO. (1919) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. JA 30373

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

The SHARE CERTIFICATES of 50 shares bearing Nos. 10469 to 10443, 19907 to 19916, 13669 to 13670, 13690, 13689, 13668 of the above Company in the name of Mr. Vallabhiram Jamnadas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registrar's Office of the Company, 12-14, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate share certificates will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) VALLABHIRAM JAMNADAS. RS86

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 8th day of May, 1928, a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1927, at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Onnam Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 21st day of May, 1928, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company, on the 30th day of April, 1928. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his registered address.

By Order,

CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD., Agents.

"Currimbhoy House", 12-14, Onnam Road, Fort, Bombay, 8th May, 1928. 30388

PUBLIC NOTICES

COOL BREEZES.

Do you long for

**MOUNTAIN AIR?
WOODED WALKS?
RESTFUL NIGHTS?**

Then spend your Week-Ends

AT
MATHERAN and LONAVLA.

The G. I. P. Railway will run a SPECIAL WEEK-END EXPRESS on and from the 12th May to the following timings:—

TIME TABLE.			
SATURDAY.		MONDAY.	
V. Terminus	dep. 15-50	Lonavla	dep. 8-30
Neral	arr. 17-13	Khandala	arr. 8-38
Karjat	dep. 17-17		dep. 8-40
	arr. 17-35	Karjat	dep. 9-28
Khandala	dep. 17-43		dep. 9-33
	arr. 18-38	Neral	arr. 9-46
Lonavla	dep. 18-41		dep. 9-43
	arr. 18-50	V. Terminus	arr. 11-15

WEEK-END RETURN FARES.			
Rs. 11-4-0	First Class	Rs. 10-0-0	First Class
Rs. 5-10-0	Second Class	Rs. 5-0-0	Second Class

NOTICE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WITH effect from FRIDAY, May the 11th, and until further notice, no platform tickets will be issued between Stations Masjid to Sion inclusive.
W. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL

TENDERS for the supply of a 2-3 ton Road Roller will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1928.

Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Road Roller" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 400.

Forms of specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Fort Road, Bombay, who will, on application, give any information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 8th May, 1928. 30381

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PUNDALIK WAMAN GHOTING, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant an Artist. Deceased.

SARASWATIBAL, widow of Pundalik Waman Ghoting, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort, appointed by a Judge's Order, dated the 14th day of March, 1928, to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the deceased abovenamed on behalf of her minor sons Vaman, Vasant, Gajanan and Suresh and limited to the minority of any one of them. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTIN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of April, 1928.

MR. N. A. VESUVALA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
30387

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2808 of 1926.

GOOLMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED Plaintiff.

Baj MARIAMBAL and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1927, the following two immovable properties will be sold in different lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land of perpetual Fardaziyah Tenure with the message, tenement or building house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Tandul Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and described in earlier title deeds containing by admeasurement 190 2/3 square yards but by recent measurement found to contain 208 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3123, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2777-2778, Street Nos. 31 to 35 and 35A and Cadastral Survey No. 1574 of the Mandvi Division, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the South partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Suleman Rahimtoolla and on or towards the West by Tandul Street aforesaid.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with a bungalow and other huts and structures thereon and situate at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, stated as in the decree herein to contain two thousand and sixty-one square yards but containing by actual measurement two thousand fifty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 8 and Collector's Old No. 483 and New No. 4310 and Old Survey No. 27 and Cadastral Survey No. 1131 of the Mahim Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5426 and 5427 (1) and Street Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property late of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mureshwar Govind Lohar and partly by the property of Anupchand Dhanji, on or towards the South by Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the West by the Mahim Bazar Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BHAIHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 30384

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1401 of 1924.

RUSTOMJI FRAMJI KHARAS and others Plaintiffs.

YUSUF HAJI AHMED Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1927, the following immovable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, containing by admeasurement formerly 2,696.56 square yards but now 2,387.46 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/17010 and New Survey No. 2A/54, Cadastral Survey No. 1399, Mahim Division, together with the message, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5151 (1), Street No. 479, all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cadell Road, near Mahim Causeway at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Cadell Road, on or towards the West by the property in charge of the Police Inspector, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Dadabhai J. Mistry but now of the said Defendant secondly described in the Schedule hereto, and on or towards the South by the Mahim Customs Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiffs. The present ground rent is Rs. 12-7-0 per annum.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or ground of the leasehold tenure together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement formerly 3,121.21 square yards but now 2,911.35 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 17010 and 17015 and New Survey Nos. 2154 and 54A, Cadastral Survey No. 1398, Mahim Division, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Lady Jamsetji Road now called Cadell Road and partly by a passage beyond which is the Customs Chowky and partly by ground of the Bombay Port Trust bearing New Survey No. 58, on or towards the West by Government land in the occupation of the Police, on or towards the North partly by the passage aforesaid and partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust bearing New Survey No. 58 and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. 55, on which is a bungalow occupied by the Police Inspector, and on or towards the South partly by the premises bearing New Survey No. 2A/54 formerly of Pestonji Edulji Dharwar but now of the said Defendant first described in the Schedule hereinabove written and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5150 and Street No. 478 and formerly and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiffs. The present ground rent is Rs. 280-2-3 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14K, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 30372

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73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRANCIS MARYAN DESOUZA, of Ville-Parle has agreed to sell to my client, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, the pieces of land, bearing Final Plots Numbers 110 and 111 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Ville-Parle.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, claim, demand or estate in the said pieces of land or any portion thereof, or in the land in lieu of which the said final plots have been allotted to the Vendors under the said Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Ville-Parle, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
Andheri, 8th May, 1928. 30386

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM MOOSAJI SARDARIA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against on to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground being Plot No. 52 of the Lal Baug Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and known as "Zeriah Building," situate at Sopari Baug Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2569, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 53-74 of Parcel-Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 545 (4-4a) and Street Nos. 9e and 9es and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North-East by a Road 40 feet in width, on or towards the South-East by a Road 20 feet in width on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 53 of the Lal Baug Estate, on or towards the North-West by Plot No. 39 of the said Estate and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendor's Tenants. Dated this 9th day of May, 1928.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30391

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 13TH MAY 1928 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 5 BULLS 1 HE BUFFALO, 7 BULLOCK CARTS, IRON AND WOODEN SCRAPS, GODREJ SAFE ETC. AT THE BUNGALOW OF MR. MOOLJI HARIDAS ON MAROL ROAD, ANDHERI.

Under instructions from Mr. Herbert V. Lee, the Trustee appointed, under the Deed of Arrangement of the Book Debts, Stock-in-Trade and all movable Assets of Messrs. Moolji Haridas and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction on Sunday the 13th day of May 1928 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address valuable household furniture etc., comprising upholstered drawing room suite marble top tables, corner cabinets, Hat-stand, marble bust with pillar, dressing tables, single and double bedsteads, with mattresses, arm and armless chairs, wardrobes, almirahs, wall clock, counters, copper and brass utensils, table lamps, Godrej safe, folding partition, big lot of Cotton Mattresses, durrie carpets, 5 Bulls, 1 He buffalo, 7 Bullock carts, iron and wooden scraps, etc., etc. The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-
MOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE
AT HIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others) and in pursuance to order of the court dated 20th February 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY the 18th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with buildings and tenements standing thereon situate at Hipon Road measuring about 226 square yards registered under Collector's Old Nos. 135, 524, New No. 1/13645, Old Survey Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey No. 31/3554 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3877 (21) Street No. 64 J and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Hipon Road, on the West by the property of Ismailji Peerbhai Nattarvala, on the North by the property of Valli Sahib Atarwalla and on the South by the Mahomedan Street.

The property realises Rs. 426 per month as rent.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Wia and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

To-night at 6.30 & 10 P.M.

IVOR NOVELLO

In the Fascinating Mystery Drama

LODGER

A Magnificent British Classic greater than

"THE RAT"

NEXT SATURDAY

MARY PHILBIN

AND

IVAN MOSJUKINE

In the Most Sensational Smashing
Melodrama

SURRENDER

Striking in Effect

Mighty in Scope

Powerful in its Appeal.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

Presents

AT

Royal Opera House

TO-DAY at 6.30, 8.15 and 10 P.M.

The World's Greatest Character-actor—

LON CHANEY

In the Greatest role of his distinguished

career in the Metro-Goldwyn-

Mayer Production in 7 Reels.

THE BLACK BIRD

Supported by an all-Star Cast,

including the Fascinating French Beauty:

RENEE ADOREE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

DON'T MISS SEEING

THE FILM SHOWING

The Construction of the
NEW TUNNEL

ON

BHOR GHAT

The great Indian enterprise was filmed
by kind permission and with the help of
The Tata Construction Co., Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6.30 and 10 P.M.

A Dramatic Thunderbolt

"A THIEF IN PARADISE"

featuring

DORIS KENYON

and

RONALD CULMAN

He is the thief all women love because—

He Knows How to Steal!

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6.30 and 10 P.M.

A DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT!

MARE NOSTRUM

(OUR SEA)

The World-famous Classic

Made into a Film Epic in 10 Reels

WITH

ALICE TERRY

AND

ANTONIO MORENO

Metro-Goldwyn Masterpiece directed by

REX INGRAM

For the First Time see on the Screen

REAL SUBMARINE WARFARE

UNFORGETTABLE STUPENDOUS

SPECTACLE!

Unbelievably realistic drama of love

and war with the most beautiful

woman in Europe as a spy!

WEEKLY WEATHER BUREAU

AMERICAN COTTON.

The report of the Weather Bureau issued on the 19th ultimo states that conditions in the past week were decidedly unfavourable, with temperatures markedly subnormal, with heavy rains and continued wet soil. Only a small amount was planted in the eastern part of the belt, and early seeded cotton either deteriorated or progressed slowly. Texas experienced high winds with low temperatures. Most of the early planted cotton in the western, north, and central portions of the State was killed and the crop deteriorated elsewhere, and there are some complaints of seed rotting.

In North Carolina, while the rainfall favoured the soil, the cold and wet weather delayed farmwork and little was planted. In South Carolina planting is about half completed in the northern and central counties, with fair germination of early plantings. Georgia had rainy and cool weather, but experienced more favourable conditions in the coast districts. Both growth and planting were rather poor, though stands in the southern parts of the State are nearly ready to chop. Cold and rainy weather in Alabama retarded planting, and some planted early in the south of the State badly deteriorated.

The weather in Mississippi was cold and wet, with planting and growth slow and germination probably poor. Louisiana reports that cold and wet weather greatly delayed progress, besides injuring plants and rotting seed, much replanting being necessary, with complaints of a scarcity of seed. Oklahoma had cold weather with heavy, killing frosts and hard breezes though some cotton was planted in the south, central, and south-east sections of the State.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Week ending 5th May, 1928.

	This	This	Last
	Week	Season	Season
Brought into Sight	170	13,289	17,965
Receipts at U.S. Ports	115	7,917	12,425
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	29	1,254	2,382
To Continent	92	4,190	5,652
To Japan, Canada, etc.	8	1,076	1,861
Total	129	6,520	9,895

World's Spinners Tak-		
ings of American		
Cotton	267	12,711
Deliveries to Spinners		
Great Britain (all kinds)	57	3,063
Visible Supply:		
Stocks at American Ports	1,454	1,932
Stocks at American Inter-		
ior Towns	691	785
Stocks in Great Britain		
and Continent	1,893	2,859
Total	4,038	5,576
Last week	4,113	5,783

Difference on week	-75	-207
Stock of cotton in Great		
Britain (all kinds)	895	1,546
This		
Last		
week		

Exports of American Cotton		
to India	15,100	nil
Total shipped so far this		
season (from 1st Aug)	68,400	53,300

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.		
1. Millar's Timber Trading Co. Ord.	1-5-9	
2. 4 1/2 per cent India Loan 1959/55	92-12-6	
3. Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0-15-0	
4. Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord 1-1-10 1/2		
5. Attock Oil	1-6-3	
6. Associated Portland Cement 1-6-10 1/2		
7. Bengal Iron Ord.	1-5-0	
8. Burma Cotton 0-13-7 1/2		
9. British American Tobacco 5-16-0		
10. Courtauld's	4-9-4 1/2	
11. Calico Printers	1-9-6	
12. Dunlop Rubber Co.	1-10-6	
13. Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3-16-3	
14. Rhodesian & General Asbestos	4-18-9	
15. James Finlay Ord.	4-18-1 1/2	
16. General Elec. Co. Ord.	1-16-6	
17. Joka Ayan Tea Co.	5-19-4 1/2	
18. West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-11-4 1/2	
19. Shell Transport & Trading Co.	4-17-6	
20. Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5-6-3	
21. Malayalam Plantations	1-13-6	
22. British Burma Pets.	0-7-0	
23. Rubber Plants, Invest. Trust Ord.	1-15-0	
24. Soudan Plantations	4-0-0	
25. Vickers Ord.	0-13-9	
26. Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord	0-12-3	
27. Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5-11-9	

Government Securities dull. Oil Shares Steady. Industrials Opened strong and closed firm. Improving tendency. Rubbers improving. Stock of Rubber in London 52,015. Decrease in week 1345.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 30th April 1928:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	17,29,54,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,75,85,000
	22,73,39,000
ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,94,49,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,20,29,000
Bills Discounted	1,62,39,000
Bank Premises	55,92,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,35,57,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Treasury Bills, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	10,04,73,000
	22,73,39,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 8.	
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. 22 1/2	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	29 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	29 1/2
National Bank	29 1/2
Eastern Bank	27 1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	290 5/8
Conversion Loan	277 3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	410 3/4
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	450
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling	462
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling	472
Consols	265 3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	2100 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	293 5/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 8.	
Demand Bills	48 1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 8.	
Rozario Santa, Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.	
Shipment sellers June 54/	
Cargoes.	
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.	
Afloat sellers 53/9	
Wheat, South Australian—	
Shipment sellers May/June 55/3	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi—	
Shipment sellers May/June 54/9	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 8.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed	
Sizes 8/28/-	40 1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, May 8.	
Copper English Best Selected	264 7/8
Copper, Braziers	274 3/4
Yellow Metal	264 3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	221 3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	213 1/8
Tin, English Ingots	2232 1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 8.	
Silver—Market steady.	
Spot	27-1/8
Forward	26-15/16
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	24-4-11 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 8.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-31/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 8.	
T T Berlin on London	20.40-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10
T T Brussels on London	34.05
T T Madrid on London	29.34
T T Milan on London	92.63
T T Rome on London	25.32
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.75

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 8.	
Cottonseed, Bombay—	
Shipment sellers May/June 29/10/0	
Castorseed, Bombay—	
Shipment sellers May/June 21/12/6	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton—	
Shipment sellers May/June 21/7/6	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 8.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta—	
July/Sept. per cwt	14/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/3
C. & F. Bombay—	
July/Sept. per cwt	14/2
C. & G. Karachi—	
July/Sept. per cwt	14/2-3/4

LISEED.

London, May 8.	
Linsced, Calcutta, ton—	
Shipment sellers May/June 218/5/0	
London, May 8.	
Linsced, La Plata, c.i.f., ton—	
Shipment hull sellers June/July 218/5/0	
Linsced, Bombay—	
Shipment sellers May/June 218/16/3	

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE AND UNTOUCHABLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—The much talked of Maharashtra Political Conference concluded what is termed its most successful session. We may all gloat over the unity (?) that has been achieved. It is a nice way to achieve unity by avoiding discussions on the very vital national issues. "You don't talk things where we disagree, and we are united!" Splendid! It is unity. "Only drop questions on which we fight or where there is a difference of opinion and what remains is unalloyed unanimity of opinion!" Real statesmanship and robust patriotism would not shrink the responsibilities but would holdly face the vital issues of the day and apply itself most assiduously for their just solution.

A very dangerous precedent has been created by the Conference. It is machievous to accept the slogan of divorcing religion from politics. Fundamental problems could be shelved under the mask of this dangerous policy. Why speak of the coming future, even at present urgent matters have been shelved. The discussion on the Hindu-Muslim question was avoided, so also the Brahmin-Non-Brahmin question and the untouchability question the vital questions of Maharashtra were jealously suppressed. It is simply ridiculous to draw fine distinct between what are religious and political questions, what are religious and political questions from the point of view of the social reformers and Nationalists may be religious ones from that of the moribund orthodoxy which is putting up its last dying struggle against the surging tides of reforms in all spheres. Maharashtra is not weak or memory to forget what a hue and cry was raised by the heartless and anti-national orthodoxy against such humane and innocent questions as 'Sutti,' Consent Bill, widow-remarriage Act and Patel Bill and a host of them. One may not know where this hair-splitting policy will land the premier political institution of our country, the Congress, once this inchoate policy is considered by the Congress as its guiding principle. Are we to avoid problems such as whether to have joint electorate or separate electorates as 'religious ones?' Are we to neglect problems like giving civic rights to the Untouchables as 'religious ones?' Is the question of giving guarantee to minorities a religious one? Are the staunch Congress Nationalists to be deterred by the hollow cry of 'Religion in danger' raised by the social reactionaries from facing and solving the vital national issues of the day? It is to be hoped that the Congress will not be duped by the tactics of the social reactionaries to throw impediments in the way of the social and religious reforms of democratising the present social and religious institutions. I am sure the Congress will not unwittingly give one more instrument into the hands of the social reactionaries to undermine true nationalism.

Under this slogan communalism has triumphed over nationalism. It was very diplomatic of Kalker & Co. to suppress the national questions and reduce the achievements of the Conference to naught. If the questions like the Hindu-Muslim question, Brahmin-Non-Brahmin question and the untouchability question were left for solution to the communal bodies, the premier institution like the Congress would consequently cease to have any touch with the living problems; the centre of gravity will be shifted from the Congress to the communal organisations like the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League with the unhappy result that the Congress will be relegated to the background and the confusion would be worse confounded. No more deadly blow could have been dealt at the Congress at its very foundation. Its prestige is at stake. Its foundation is shaking. And that all this should have happened under the presidency of a staunch Nationalist like Babu Subhash Chandra Bose is mere irony of fate.

To ignore the vital problems in the name of unity (?) is ignoble. To sacrifice principle for the sake of a temporary issue like the Simon Commission is more scandalous. The Reception Committee yielded to orthodoxy by making injudicious arrangements based on invidious distinctions of castes for the boarding and lodging of the delegates. A responsible member of the Reception Committee is reported to have said that the untouchables would be served in the right 'samantani manner' namely, would be served in the streets. Mr. Bhaskute of the 'Swaraj', and one of the General Secretaries of the Conference resigned on this point.

Is this not a unique way of uniting the diversified elements by creating confusion in them, for offering a united front to the Simon Commission? The President, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, said in his address, "You cannot establish political democracy and endeavour at the same time to resist the democratisation of the society. No, my friends, let us not become queer mixtures of political democrats and social conservatives. Privileges based on birth, caste or creed should go; and equal opportunities should be thrown open to all irrespective of caste, creed or religion." But arrangements made by the Reception Committee were mere negation of his advice.

This policy was preserved in the Conference too. Mr. Lalji had requested Mr. L. B. Bhopalkar to ask the Presidents to nominate Mr. Rajbhoj, an untouchable delegate, as a member of the Subjects Committee. Mr. Bhopalkar consented to do so. But for the reasons best known to themselves, the name of Mr. Rajbhoj was found missing among the nominees. This treatment meted out to the untouchables by an avowed friend of theirs opened their eyes and they realised the futility of all the proceedings. Later on a resolution demanding an access to all the public places to the untouchables was disallowed and Mr. Rajbhoj and others had to walk out of the Conference in protest.

On the whole, the Conference proved to be a retrograde step in the Indian politics. It has offended millions of untouchables and their faith in the Congress is rudely shaken. Orthodoxy and communalism triumphed over nationalism. It is but the duty of all the sincere patriots who have this prestige of the Congress at heart to enter into a timely protest against what has happened at Poona. Yours etc.

TRADING IN AMERICAN COTTON.

There is a rooted belief in the American cotton belt that dealings in futures have the effect of depressing prices, and efforts are constantly made to secure legislation which will severely check such operations. Just now such bills are in spite again. Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, has introduced one which seeks to make cotton subject to similar regulations to those governing business in grain futures, and to give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to cancel or suspend the right of an exchange to permit trading if the members indulged in manipulations for speculative purposes. Representatives Hays, Connally, Blanton, and Sanders, of Texas, have introduced similar measures in the House to which they belong, and there are other bills, including two by Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, and Representatives Jones, of Texas, designed to curb those who deal in futures.

Another aspect of the matter, and one which has a special Lancashire interest, has been put before the Smith-Senator "Probe" Committee by Mr. W. L. Clayton, a Houston cotton merchant. It has been argued, he said, that whatever restrictions are put on trading in the United States, the markets there will be helpless, because of the predominance of Liverpool. His view is that Liverpool activities do not dominate the market now as they did before the war, but, he added, if laws were passed which crippled the American markets the trade would certainly go back to Liverpool. In that he is probably right. Liverpool is not likely to interfere unduly with dealings in futures, and it is so easy now for Americans to send orders there that they will not hesitate to do so if they are denied the same liberty in their own country. Trading in futures is undoubtedly overdone in America, and it does sometimes result in prices falling, but the Lancashire view is that in the majority of the purely speculative transactions it results in quotations advancing.

SAFE TRADING AND CHEAP CREDIT.

Apart, moreover, from the effect of trading on prices, it is contended that the exchange system helps cotton-growers in their loan transaction. This argument has just been expounded before the members of the Atlantic Cotton Association by Mr. C. H. Miller, vice-president of the New York Cotton Exchange, and Mr. E. B. Stern, president of the New Orleans Exchange. Mr. Stern's main point was that those who take "the other side" of the hedge contract render the business of dealing with cotton one of the safest in the world, and for that reason it attracts vast quantities of cheap credit.

It has been estimated, he said, by sound economic writers, that nine-tenths of the money used in the marketing of our great staple commodities is borrowed money. I ask you to imagine for a moment the position in which you, as merchants and dealers in cotton, would be placed if Congress should yield to the mistaken efforts to destroy the exchange system. I think you realize, immediately, that your position at your banks would be fundamentally changed, and instead of being able to borrow money at 50 per cent of the face of any cotton that you handle and tie up only 10 per cent of your own capital in the transaction, if deprived of your hedge and exposed to the hazard of price fluctuations you probably would not be able to borrow more than about 50 per cent of the value of the cotton. The effect on you, individually, would be to restrict the volume that you could handle to about one-fifth as much cotton as you now handle, and the effect on the community in general would be to require vast accumulations of capital, with correspondingly restricted competition for the handling and moving of the crop. The stabilising effect of speculative buying is especially felt during the months of the heaviest harvesting.

Provided speculation is kept within reasonable limits, it does in fact, help both growers and merchants to protect themselves against serious losses.—(M. G.)

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

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||

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Reports of unfavourable weather. Prices open 22 points higher. Further rise of points on scattered buying. Lowest favourable long liquidation. Local crowd selling short confidently. Futures 7 to 1 point lower.

New York, May 8.

The New York futures market opened firm on reports of unfavourable weather. Cold drizzling rains are reported from the Eastern belt and abnormally low temperatures are ranging in East and Central belts. This unfavourable weather is delaying germination. It is a proverb in Cotton trade that no news means good weather and this must be the case in Texas and Oklahoma. Latest cables predict favourable weather there is yet time which encouraged long liquidation and even short selling. There exists wide difference regarding the increase in the average and if we have from now a period of favourable weather there is yet time for materials improvement. As a matter of fact there is a section of operators who believe in N.Y. who were reported selling short to-day.

The New Orleans futures market opened at a rise of 22 points and improved further 7 points on scattered buying during the first fifteen minutes. Later on prospects of favourable weather induced considerable long liquidation and short sales, which wiped off the improvement and prices recorded a fall of 9 points at noon. During the later part prices fluctuated irregular within a narrow range closed quiet at a decline of 7 points for near months and 1 point lower for distant deliveries. Spot Cotton prices ruled quiet and closed unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 7 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices decline 4 points to 21.10c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 8th inst.:

"Rains continue in the Eastern Belt. Recent sellers bought to-day. Unfavourable opinion is that a clique has been formed operating to bull the market."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 8th inst.:

"Market declined on long liquidation. Messrs. Umrigar and Venglar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th inst. as under:—

"Local crowd selling short confidently on better weather outlook. Think that purchase on dips."

Reuter: "Market fairly advanced on unfavourable crop conditions, but reacted later on favourable Eastern Belt forecast and realising."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 8.

July	21.17-05
October	21.15-07
December	21.00-08
January	20.92-03
March	20.92-01
Middling Spot	21.05-01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 8.

May	21.07-07
July	20.93-02
Middling Spot	21.14-04
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
May	21.56
July	21.34
October	21.30
New York, Noon Call.	
May	21.52
July	21.25
October	21.25
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
May	21.16
July	21.02
October	20.80

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 17,000

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 9.

Previous Close	21.23
10 A. M.	21.45+22
10-16 A. M.	21.52+29
11 A. M.	21.34+11
12 Noon	21.25+02
12-23 P. M.	21.14-09
3 P. M.	21.17-06
Range 38 points.	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date		
8-5-28	7,884,000	12,475,000
Receipts Yesterday 8-5-27	26,000	20,000
Exports to date		
8-5-28	6,349,000	9,942,000
Stock at Ports		
4-5-28	1,454,000	19,32,000
Stock Interior		

LIVERPOOL.

Unfavourable weather reports.—General buying.—Sentiment bullish. Spot in 6,000 bales.—Futures 25 to 28 points higher.

Liverpool, May 8.

The Liverpool futures market opened strong at a rise of 28 to 29 points on reports of unfavourable weather over Eastern and Central Belt. There was general buying and sold out Bulls replaced at a higher level. The market ruled somewhat quiet towards the close and prices registered a rise of 25 to 28 points. Spot sales amounted to 6,000 bales and Spot Cotton prices rose 31 points to 11.85d. per lb.

Empire futures closed steady at a rise of 21 to 25 points and Egyptians advanced 25 to 26 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following Cables from Liverpool dated 8th inst.:

10-25 a.m. Eastern belt too cold and wet. Wall-Street buying.

The following cable was received in Lancashire Mill trouble will take serious turn?

The position of the Mill trouble is obscure but consider it an unimportant feature.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 8th inst.:

Buying on reports of continued rains in the East and low temperatures in the Central and Eastern Belt.

Another friend cabled from Liverpool re under.—Crop accounts poor. Sold out bulls replacing; sentiment decidedly bullish; expect higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends.:

10 a.m.—"Cold rains Eastern Belt. Temperature abnormally low East and Central Belt."

8-25 p.m.—"Market eased on prospects better weather."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 8th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:

"Weather reports unfavourable."

"There are few sellers."

Another of their Liverpool friends cable as under:—

"Predictions better weather."

Herby Bonedys & Co.—Predictions of better weather."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 8.

	Opening	Closing
May	11.42	11.37+20
June		11.37+25
July	11.32	11.31+23
August		11.27+23
September		11.24+27
October	11.19	11.10+27
November		11.11+28
December		11.11+28
January	11.10	11.11+28
February		11.10+27
March	11.10	11.10+27
April		11.09+27
May		11.09+27
Middling Spot		11.85+21

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 8.

	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
May	21.13+23												
June	21.17+23												
July	21.37+25												
August	21.36+25												
September	21.36+25												
October	21.73+25												
November	21.68+26												
December	21.68+26												
January	21.68+26												
February	21.68+26												
March	21.68+26												
April	21.68+26												
May	21.68+26												
Sakellaris, F.G.F., Spot	21.75+29												

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 8.

	Scinde, Fully Good	Scinde, Fine	Scinde, Superfine	Bengal, Good	Bengal, Fully Good	Bengal, Fine	Oomra, Good	Broach, Fully Good	Camra, Fine	Broach, Fully Good	Camra, Fine	Broach, Superfine
May	8.75+25	9.15+25	9.15+25	8.55+25	8.75+25	8.95+25	9.60+25	9.95+25	9.50+25	9.95+25	9.50+25	10.45+25
June												
July												
August												
September												
October												
November												
December												
January												
February												
March												
April												
May												
Sakellaris, F.G.F., Spot	21.75+29											

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 8.

	Sales at Liverpool	Sales on Speculation	Sales on East Indian Cotton
Towns 4-5-28	691,000	785,000	
Stock Liverpool			
4-5-28	895,000	13,78,000	
Visible Supply			
4-5-28	4,038,000	5,563,000	
Quantity in Sight			
4-5-28	13,280,000	17,965,000	

BOMBAY.

Scattered buying.—Quiet Liverpool advances.—Closed quiet.

Bombay, May 9.

Following a small decline of 6 points Broach J.A. opened to-day at Rs. 305/- on local buying. At this level there was some liquidation and prices ruled quiet. Liverpool opened 5 points lower but further decline to 9 points was reported in later cables. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.M.	398/8
Broach J.A.	404
Broach A/M 29	413
Oomra May	366
Oomra July	370
Oomra D.J. 29	380
Bengal May	334
Bengal July	340
Bengal D.J. 29	344

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened quiet at Rs. 403 4 for Broach July-August and improved to Rs. 403-8. At this level reports of 14 points decline depressed prices to Rs. 402-12. A rally followed and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a. p.
Broach April-May	398	8 0
Broach July-August	403	4 0
Broach April-May 29	412	4 0
Oomra May	365	0 0
Oomra July	369	0 0
Oomra Dec-Jan. 29	379	0 0
Bengal May	331	4 0
Bengal July	336	4 0
Bengal Dec-Jan. 29	343	4 0

TENDERS.

Bombay, May 9.

	Today.	Total.
Broach	100	3,500
Bengal	900	1,700
Oomra	Nil	1,000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.

	Today.	Total.
May	232.20	0.80
August	238.90	1.40
November	244.60	1.20

INDIAN COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, May 9.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	271	295,490	307,563
Central India	351	284,189	274,512
Barsi and Nagar	939	289,898	187,076
Eydebad-Gao			
• rudi	54	110,723	66,275
Berar	2,972	671,296	548,047
Central Provin-			
ces	1,131	290,267	224,688
Total Oomras	5,718	1,942,163	1,608,106
Dholera	1,062	154,284	134,618
N.-W. Provin-			
ces	63,192	54,500	
Rajputana	62	45,422	46,531
Scid-Punjab	135,365	112,815	
Broach	2,625	222,652	186,192
Compta and			
Dharwar	1,428	68,866	73,392
Western-North-	442	21,419	39,621
erns			
Cocanada			403
Timvelly and	1,203	18,343	12,256
Cambodia		4,622	3,797
Persian		39,382	170,711
American			
Egyptian and		44,757	59,257
African			
Comilla, Burma and			
other			
Comilla, Burma		69	51
sorts			
Total	12,540	2,769,536	2,490,220

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 9.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
In full-pressed Bales.			
Yesterday			
This year.			
Last year.			

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khundesh	271	295,490	307,563
Central India	351	284,189	274,512
Barsi and Nagar	939	289,898	187,076
Eydebad-Gao			
• rudi	54	110,723	66,275
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Persian		39,382	170,711
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Egyptian and		44,757	59,257
African			
Comilla, Burma and			
other			
Comilla, Burma		69	51
sorts			
Total	12,540	2,769,536	2,490,220

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 9.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
In full-pressed Bales.			
Yesterday			
This year.			
Last year.			

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,643	528,740	253,427
Japan and			
China	7,747	855,977	1,177,842
Coast Ports		20,002	163,05
Up-country by			
Rail		55,226	86,599
At-sea in har-			
bour for Eu-			
rope, China			
and Japan		37,570	17,541
Total	9,390	1,497,515	1,551,714

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 9.

Persian		4,622	3,797
American		39,382	170,711
Egyptian and			

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, May 10.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, May 11.
P. & O. S.S. "Razmak" with mails of 26th ultimo due to arrive at 6 a.m.
SATURDAY, May 12.
The S. S. "Mora" with the mails sails at 1 p.m.
MONDAY, May 14.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S UNION PAREL.

The Railway Workers' Meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m., at Jivraj Nensay's Wadi, Matunga.

KARNATAK ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) when Sri. Mohan Thingalaya, Vedic Missionary will deliver a lecture on "Special Evils".

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday.—
Small-pox attacks 10, deaths 3; cholera nil; Plague attacks 2, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 86; total mortality this day last year was 68.

HOLY CROSS FEAST AT BASSEIN.
The members of the Holy Cross Fund, Dhowli Bassein will celebrate their 17th Annual Cross-Feast on Sunday (the 13th inst.) at 8-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.
11-0 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12-0 noon. Close Down.
6-30 p.m. Indian Gramophone Programme.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m. Talk "An Unusual way Back to India"—No. 2.—By a Wanderer.
9-40 p.m. A Ladies Night.
Soprano; Phyllis Soundy—Recitals; Sylvia Nunes—Solo Pianoforte.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King—Emperor. Close Down.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF AFGHANISTAN.

The office of the Royal Consulate-General of Afghanistan in India, being closed in Delhi on the 29th ulto, is open now in Simla from the 3rd. of May 1928. All the correspondence should hereafter be made on the following address:—Royal Consulate-General of Afghanistan, Somerleyton, Simla.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association magic lantern lectures will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Malaria", "Small-pox", and "Plague" in Arab House at Arab Lane, Patras Chawl at Faras Road and Lokhanwala Chawl at Bapji Road on 10th, 12th and 14th inst. respectively at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges the following donations received among others by the Asylum during the months of January, February and March 1928:—

Messrs. K. and G. Cooper Rs. 50; The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, out of the Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund Rs. 81/2.

KARNATAK MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Karnataka Muslim Educational Conference District Dharwar, will be held at Hubli on 12th and 13th inst.

ALL-INDIA CIVIL & POSTAL ACCOUNTS CONFERENCE.

The seventh session of the All-India Civil and Postal Accounts Conference will be held in the afternoon of the 12th and 13th inst. in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Dubois of the Nagpur Postal Accounts Office.

Wonderful Talisman.

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Rs. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. S. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.
D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

SITUATION AT JAMSHEDPUR.

1,500 MEN DISCHARGED

NEW MEN FOR BOILERS BEING ENGAGED.

Wednesday (9th May) 12 noon.
The Tata Iron and Steel Company inform us that the strikers in the Sheet Mill and Boiler Department totalling about 1,500 have been discharged and that new men are being engaged for the Boilers. Otherwise there is no change in the situation at Jamshedpur.

TATA STEEL WORKS.

PRODUCTION DURING APRIL

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of April 1928 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	56,360
Ferro Manganese	961
Steel Ingots	48,594
Finished steel	25,791

AWARD FOR EXCEPTIONAL GALLANTRY.

GUNNER GETS ALBERT MEDAL

LONDON, May 8.

The King has awarded the Albert Medal to the gunner John Fairclough of Royal Artillery in recognition of his exceptional gallantry in rescuing three Indians.

BARDOLI'S ROLL OF HONOUR

MR CHINOV SENTENCED

(From Our Special Representative.)
BARDOLI, May 9.

Mr. E. I. Patel, Resident Magistrate of Bardoli delivered to-day judgment in the case in which Mr. Chimanlal Chhabildas Chinoy was charged for obstruction and threatening Government servants in the performance of their duty under Section 186 and 189 of the Indian Penal Code. He convicted him of both the charges and sentenced him for obstruction 2 months rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default 20 days more imprisonment, and for threatening 6 months rigorous imprisonment. In all, he got 8 months and 20 days rigorous imprisonment.

Indian boys from fire in a petrol godown at Ambala on 27th April 1927.—Reuter's Special.

SIR W. H. SOLOMON APPOINTED P. C.

LONDON, May 8.

The "Gazette" announces that Sir William Henry Solomon has been appointed a Privy Councillor.—Reuter's Special.

MR. S. C. BOSE'S PROGRAMME

TO SEE MOTILALJI AND MALAVIYAJI

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose will leave this place to-morrow morning for Delhi from where he will go to Allahabad to see Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He might also go to Benares to see Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He will then proceed to Calcutta and go back to Bombay to attend the All Parties' Conference.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, tenders to the amount of £11,190,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 9 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 16th May 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May. 9.
Previous closing rate	21.17
To-day's opening rate	21.02
Difference	—15
To-day's closing rate	21.15
Difference	—02

LIVERPOOL.

	May. 9.
Previous closing rate	11.31
To-day's opening rate	11.26
Difference	—05
To-day's closing rate	11.16
Difference	—15
Broad expectation	4050-0

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

B. SC. EXAMINATION RESULT.

The list of successful candidates in the B. Sc. Examination held in April last is as under:—

FIRST CLASS (WITH DISTINCTION).
L D Shah, V V Narlikar, B V Gupta.

SECOND CLASS.

A V Gargolli, A M Mahajan, H M Maipara, G M Nabar, R K Valvekar, M M Saughavi, K N Wani, A B Bagi, V V Ketkar, C G Pendse, N I Oza, T M Oza, B J Bhatt, G P Vyas, R E de Sa.

THIRD CLASS.

M H Advaney, N G Joshi, P M Joshi, B M Kapadia, A D Kulkarni, S M Mishra, B V Mohile, L P Patel, S P Pile, R D Rangekar, R V Thorat, V G Weling, D G Angul, V B Cholkar, N R Korde, F S Panthaki, V H Saraph, S B Pethe, E B Pandeykar, V D Dabholkar, G R Kale, G V Kher, V N Palekar, V S Rege, V K Shah, R K Upadhyaya, M M Vesavevala, V Y Borkar, G V Mutalik, D Y Nadkarni, J A Rebello, D H Cooper, B L Desai, J P Chirputkar, S W Deodhar, B A Khare, S K Khedkar, S N Ramade, S V Sapre, R R Chaudhari, V V Gupta, V K Karandikar, V T Mate, M V Mehendale, M V Vaidya, R V Barve, B H Paranjpye, R A Narke, C P Parekh, A V Patel R M Shah, H D Trivedi, L U Patel, S T Thadani, U D Mehdi, R D Asani, J N Gursahani, M G Kirpalani, T N Pardasani.

PASS.

M R Jambhekar, T G Advani, V A Banavalkar, H P Chhaya, N P Dave, G M Deodhar, F D Souza, J G Fialho, V K Gokhale, B R Gorakshankar, B A Khabya, A X Lobe, M P Mathai, R V Mehta, K P V Menon, V R Nerlekar, M V Parikh, H V Parikh, N M Postwala, K M Sankant, N N Shah, M A Shenolikar, V J Sukhtankar, V N Treasurer, G N Abhyankar, K G Apte, J C Awary, S J F Coelho, T L Dhavadkar, C F Dhondy, H K Master, P G Nimkar, G S Padwal, J B Parekh, N C Pendasy, N R Alawani, N N Shirodkar, R D Banaji, A V Gadre, S P Hira, G A Jog, V G Joshi, W B Joshi, K P Keni, N G Nadkarni, M L Nivrekar, C P Patel, R C Patel, B A Printer, J W Siqueira, K T Thakur, J F Unwala, J N Wadia, C N Wadia, R H Anjaria, F N Dabhoiwala, S F Desai, M S Pawar, E D Maduskar, P K Paranjape, K M Kulkarni, S S Atre, M D Bodas, D H Chaudhari, N B Choksey, L D Deo, R P Desai, V D Deshpande, L A Dharmadhikari, G R Gogte, D V Joshi, P P Joshi, G J Joshi, G S Kale, H B Kirtane, S D Kshirsagar, B S Kulkarni, G N Kulkarni, K J Kulkarni, S B Kunte, N M Marathe, P C Marathe, S L Newasekar, M V Nimkar, V P Phadke, B R Phatak, G B Pujari, R V Puntambekar, Y V Purnank, K K Shete, G S Soman, S N Soman, D D Thatte, D N Abhyankar, B D Bal, M N Bapat, P V Dingankar, H G Keshkar, V D Kotnis, V S Kulkarni, B P Lalsangi, P K Mauskar, V L Mulay, I K Sheth, L S Sonar, Tayab Ali, S D Wankar, K H Mujumdar, D P Lonkar, N M Khairatkar, K G Kurulkar, M G Tole, W G Athavale, M M Bhatt, H S Desai, P N Desai, B P Mehta, M P Mehta, S G Parikh, M J Solanki, V H Patel, G R Sathaye, B M Chokshi, K A Desai, B B Majumdar, A N Shah, P B Shah, S N Jahundhwala, F M Patwa, P N Shah, R D Shah, H C Thakore, C G Dave, M N Advani, S J Asnani, D J Belani, K U Butaney, K W Khabbandani, D N Lalvani, U E Memon, P C Narsingani, H C Nihalani, K N Nihalani, L B Robertson, A B M S Shaikh, P V Thadani, P I Tolaney, S M Ambwani, N S Bhatia, R L Chandwani, D J Jhingorani, D D Jagtiani, M K Jagtiani, L C Kirpalani, H N Navani, N B Sajani, S A Teekchandani, K U Thadani, G L Thakur, K J Thakur, K R Thakur.

For the first time in the history of Islam, the Holy Carpet for Mecca, which has been sent to the Prophet's shrine from Egypt since time immemorial, has this year been manufactured in India.

HOLY CARPET FOR MECCA.

MADE IN DELHI

For the first time in the history of Islam, the Holy Carpet for Mecca, which has been sent to the Prophet's shrine from Egypt since time immemorial, has this year been manufactured in India.

Ibn Saud has thus avenged himself on the Egyptian Government whose refusal to omit the Prophet's name from the Holy Carpet embittered the 'Wahabis' and caused much bloodshed.

Until three years ago the Holy Carpet was sent from Cairo, the long procession being escorted through the desert by a large body of Egyptian soldiers and Arab police. A few years ago, the 'Wahabis' a fierce desert tribe almost fanatical in their devotion to Islam, made continual raids on the procession, their objection being based on the playing of bands by the pilgrims 'en route'. The appearance of the Prophet's name on the banner also enraged the 'Wahabis', whose puritanic conception of God precludes the mention of Mahomet's name on the Holy Carpet. The 'Wahabis' have been upheld by Ibn Saud in this objection. As a profound monotheist, Ibn Saud also objected to the increasing tendency on the part of pilgrims to worship the Holy Carpet and the Prophet rather than God.

Fearing further attacks by the 'Wahabis' the Egyptian Government refused to send the Holy Carpet to Mecca unless immunity from such raids was guaranteed by Ibn Saud, with the result that for several years no Carpet has been sent from Cairo.

MADE IN DELHI.

Ibn Saud sought reprisals by having the Holy Carpet made in India. He placed the order with Delhi carpet-makers personally and arrangements are almost complete to have it sent to Mecca. The Holy Carpet will be sent by water to Jeddah, the pilgrim port, and from there escorted to Mecca.

For some time past agents sent by Ibn Saud into India have been busy in the country trying to induce devout Mohammedans to make the pilgrimage to Mecca this year, and in consequence of the persuasion they are bringing to bear on the people, a bigger exodus of pilgrims than ever is expected. Many are already on the road, while scores are leaving every day. Ibn Saud's reason for sending his emissaries into India are obvious. His action in destroying many of the tombs and other places in Mecca visited by pilgrims estranged many Mohammedans from undertaking the pilgrimage and the number has dwindled perceptibly.

SILK AND COTTON.

The Holy Carpet, or 'Kiswah' as it is called in Arabic, is the covering of the four walls of 'Ka'bah' (a building situated in the centre of the great mosque at Mecca). The floor is covered by a separate covering called 'al-burqa'. The 'Kiswah' is made of a glossy black brocade of mixed silk and cotton into which the 'Shahada' (declaration of creed) is woven. At two-thirds of its height a gold embroidered band runs round which is covered with verses from the Quran. It is lined with calico and has cotton ropes to secure the covering to the basement. It is changed from year to year at the end of each 'Haj'. The old covering which is taken down is regarded as a sacred relic and small pieces of the same are eagerly bought by the pilgrims.

The custom of covering the 'Ka'bah' is said to have been introduced by a Himyarite Chief named Tubal. When the Prophet Muhammad obtained possession he ordered it to be covered with fine Yamani cloth, the cost being paid from the public treasury. The Caliphs of Islam kept up the tradition, but successive dynasties changed the colour scheme and modified the time of renewal each according to its fancy. The Fatimide Caliphs of Egypt in their time introduced the colour and design which has been in vogue till the present day.

The 'Kiswah' however must not be confused with the 'Mahmal' which is a square skeleton frame of wood with a pyramidal top. It has two copies of the Quran, each enclosed in a case of gilt silver, attached externally at the top. This also used to be made in Cairo and sent at the same time as the 'Kiswah'—'The Statesman.'

N D Daravala, B B Gandhi, K M Joshi, C J Kothari, C C Mehta, V M Sanghani, H K Shah, N V Shah, R P Shukla, S G Tendle, D S Trivedi, N M Bhatt, V B Bhonde, F P Gable, C M Pandya, V R Shah, G H Acharya, K K Advani, S P Bhadha, N M Bhatia, V C Braganza, M Chaudhramani, M D'Mello, H W Gidwani, R M Hemani, A D Hingorani, H R Hiranandani, S S Jadhavi, D G Jhangiani, B V Junnarkar, L C Khatnhar, S G Khabchandani, K D Kulkarni, S M Kundanani, P S Lulla, H A Mahiani, B H Mansukhani, H N Mansukhani, T L Mansukhani, V J Matai, M S Menezes, M T Mirchandani, B T Pardasani, J R Rajani, H A Sethi, B V Tahilramani, B Tahilramani, P T Thadani, A C Vaswani, M A Wadhvani, N T Wadhvani, A K I Ali Kazi, G M A K Kazi.

SCHOLARSHIP.

L D Shah, wins P. T. Moolji Science Scholarship.

SEQUEL TO SHOLAPUR COMMUNAL RIOT.

GOVT'S UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL AGAINST HINDU MERCHANT'S ACQUITTAL.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Patkar summarily dismissed the appeal filed by the Government of Bombay against the judgment of the first class Sub-Divisional Magistrate Sholapur, acquitting one Jagannath Bhavaniram, a Hindu merchant of Sholapur who was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to a Mahomedan, named Husain Ladubhux.

The prosecution arose out of certain communal disturbances between Hindus and Mahomedans in Sholapur last year. The charge against the accused was that on the night of September 10 last, while the complainant was passing through the Hindu quarters, the accused was alleged to have severely belaboured him with sticks, with the result that the latter sustained a number of injuries on various parts of his body and had to undergo treatment in the Civil Hospital for several days.

The accused denied the charge and submitted that he had advanced a certain amount of money to the complainant and had in respect of that amount filed a civil suit, and was endeavouring at the time to serve the complainant with a summons in that suit.

The trial magistrate acquitted the accused, having regard to the retracted testimony of the eye witness as well as to the fact that the assault took place at night and the moonlight on the occasion may not have been strong enough to enable the complainant to identify the accused.

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL.

The Local Government appealed to the High Court on the ground that the eye-witness to whose evidence much importance was paid by the trial magistrate had turned a hostile witness, because he was in the employ of a Hindu master.

Their Lordships in rejecting the Government's appeal observed that they were unable to infer from the circumstances pointed out by the Government that the eye-witness had not deposed to what he considered to be the truth. "It also appears to us to be impossible," continued the Lordships "that the accused being a respectable money-lender, would knowingly assault his own debtor. As a rule a creditor has some interest in the welfare of his debtor and would not voluntarily do some bodily harm to him which might jeopardise the return of the money he has advanced. On the other hand, there would be some motive in the debtor wrongly to implicate the creditor with a view to delaying or getting out of his liability. Having regard to all the circumstances, we are of opinion that the orders of acquittal is correct. We summarily dismiss this appeal."

PARSI YOUTH DUPED.

CULPRIT SENTENCED

How a parsia youth was induced to steal ornaments from his father's cupboard in exchange for a talisman that would make him rich in no time was told before the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court on Wednesday when Shavaksha alias Ratansha Pestonji and Jal Framji Cama, two Parsies were charged with receiving stolen property valued at Rs. 336.

The evidence adduced by the prosecution showed that in June 1927 both the accused jointly induced Jalejar Pestonji the complainant to remove certain gold ornaments from his father's house and hand them over to the accused on the representation that they would make a "Tawiz" for him, by wearing which he would immediately become rich. Jalejar accordingly removed the ornaments from his father's cupboard and handed them over to the first accused, when the second accused is alleged to have remarked: "These are quite worthless" and asked the youth to bring diamond ornaments. After taking possession of the ornaments which were handed over to them at the Sharni Road Gardens both the accused are alleged to have slapped the complainant and disappeared with the jewellery. Jalejar went to his father and confessed his guilt. A complaint was lodged with the police and Jalejar was convicted of theft and bound over.

CULPRIT TRACED.

Till 29th April the two accused could not be traced. But on one occasion when Jalejar and his father had been to Kanjivli for a party they accidentally met Shavaksha and Jalejar recognised him. He was arrested and brought down to Bombay and made over to the Police. On a statement made by him the second accused was also arrested. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he sold the ornaments for a sum of Rs. 155 and shared it with the second accused who pleaded not guilty and said that he was not present when the ornaments were handed over to the first accused. When he received the money from him he did not know that it was money got from the sales of stolen property. The first accused owned him some money.

On the evidence before him the Magistrate convicted the first accused and sentenced him to six months' hard labour. The second accused was discharged.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE MARINE

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF FOREIGN COMPETITION

STATE AID ONLY SAVING CHANCE.

The "Chicago Tribune" of April 4 writes, according to Mr. Alfred Haag, Director of the Bureau of Research of the United States Shipping Board, government aid in the way of a liberal subsidy alone can prevent the disappearance of American shipping from the seas and incidentally, the disappearance of the American shipyard.

In a long statement bristling with figures Mr. Haag gives his reasons why Congress should come to the rescue and by liberal financial assistance safeguard the United States from what he regards not merely as an obvious menace to American prosperity from the economic standpoint, but as a peril to American security in the sense that in time of war mercantile ships become valuable auxiliaries of the navy.

AMERICA SLIPS FAR.

To convert the American public from its existing lethargy in most matters relating to maritime affairs Mr. Haag has prepared a brief, which has been widely circulated throughout the country. America, he points out has slid back to seventh place in shipbuilding, with less than 3 per cent of the world's output, while 4,085 foreign ships of 19,000,000 tons gross carry more than 66 per cent of America's foreign trade, and more than 20 per cent of these have been built since 1921. America's seaborne commerce involves the transportation annually of more than 115,000,000 long tons, valued at nearly dol. 8,000,000,000, and the freight bill is approximately dol. 7,150,000,000.

The goal set by Congress in legislation now pending, Mr. Haag declares, is for the carriage of the greater part of United States foreign commerce in American bottoms. Since 1920 the Government has sold 1,147 ships out of a total of 1,936.

MARINE NECESSARY.

At present it operates 300 ships, assigned to twenty-six lines, maintaining fifty services, which carry American products to all the larger markets of the world. Were the Government to accede to the demand from certain quarters "to quit the shipping business" it would probably result in a return to the humiliating position the United States occupied before the World War. An American mercantile marine he maintains is absolutely necessary for the national defence, for the proper growth of American foreign commerce, to insure American exporters and importers against interruptions in service and to give America a voice in the control of ocean foreign routes.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD

AN YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., was held at the Bank premises on Wednesday, Mr. B. F. Madan presiding.

The report and audited statement of accounts submitted by the Directors were read and adopted. The Balance Sheet showed a net profit of Rs. 4,33,135-11-10 which included the sum of Rs. 7,41,237-5-6 brought forward from the previous year's account. Out of this profit it was decided to declare a dividend of annas four per share as 7,98,000 share which would amount Rs. 1,99,500. The Directors also pointed out that the business of the Bank was growing steadily in spite of the general trade depression throughout the country. Fuller report of the meeting will appear in to-morrow's issue of "The Chronicle."

THEFT AT MARCKS AND CO.

ONE MORE ARREST.

One more arrest has been made by the police in connection with the theft of jewellery that took place at Messrs. Marcks and Company, Bombay, on April 20. Syed Naseruddin Syed Abdul Khadir, the arrested person was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court on Wednesday and remanded into police custody till May 22. This brings the number of arrest made in connection with the theft to seven.

JAILED FOR RASH DRIVING

For driving his taxi in a rash and negligent manner and knocking down a policeman on duty, Vithal Ganesh Kelkar, a Hindu Taxi-driver was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default suffer six weeks' imprisonment. His license was ordered to be suspended for a period of six months.

Deputy Inspector Watkins prosecuting said that on the evening of April 5 last, the accused drove his car right into a policeman on duty at Apollo Bunder. The policeman was injured and had to be treated in a hospital.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1928.

LET BRITAIN CHOOSE.

Ever since the Madras session of the Congress passed the resolution declaring Independence as the ultimate goal of India, the mind of almost every earnest Indian politician has been repeatedly drawn to the question of India's future status. The endorsing of the Madras resolution by the Punjab and the Maharashtra Provincial Conferences shows that the resolution was not a mere passing show. Dr. Besant, who in spite of her supporting the Madras resolution is the staunchest champion of Dominion Status for India, now states in an interview with the Associated Press: "My chief object in going to London is to make an effort to explain the Indian situation to the British public with a view to persuading England to grant Dominion Status to India and thus prevent for her own sake a repetition of the folly which lost the United States to England". It is evident that Dr. Besant has no illusions about the consequences of indefinite withholding of Dominion Status from India. "I am very glad," she said in concluding the interview, "that Pandit Motilal Nehru and myself are agreed that Dominion Status is India's immediate object." The point of agreement does not end there. Dr. Besant's attitude towards the Madras resolution and the gist of her present interview make it fairly clear that like Panditji she too refuses to make a fetish of Dominion Status, as if that were the be-all and end-all of India's destiny. Neither she nor Panditji can be classed with men like the Maharaja of Burdwan who can never imagine India existing outside the Empire, whatever be the treatment meted out to her in the Empire. Men of that type may smile at Dr. Besant or Pandit Nehru recalling the American episode. Retailing Sir Charles Alston's pun, they may say that the "hot air" used by the Americans was different from that in evidence in India. But surely there are more ways than one to make things hot for an individual or a nation. Men and methods will vary with times and opportunities but history has taught nothing if it has not demonstrated that the days of despots and tyrants are doomed.

One special reason that Dr. Besant urges for India remaining a free nation in the Empire is her desire to avert a vast colour war. She hopes that, if India is a free member of the Empire, the goodwill between the white and coloured sections of the Empire will help in bringing about similar goodwill between the white and coloured races all the world over. This question is particularly important to Britain, she says, because one in seven of the British subjects belongs to the white race.

this connection she made a reference to King Amanullah's proposal for the formation of an Asiatic League of Nations. According to a London message of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service King Amanullah is understood to have said that, though the League of Asiatic Nations suggested by him and the League at Geneva will both work for world peace, "so long as the Geneva gathering is instrumental in helping to keep hundreds of millions of Asiatics under the yoke of a few European nations, we cannot think of co-operating with that organisation". The quotation illustrates the spirit of independence which characterises the King of Afghanistan and which has, indeed, been gun to pervade the whole of the East from Cairo to Canton. Asia is truly moving, as Dr. Besant says, in the direction of "continental consciousness". That consciousness is bound to come, if to some extent it has not already come. But must it come in peace or war? That is the question Dr. Besant puts to Britain, because Britain more than any other Western Power, controls the interests of the East. India can either be the British Commonwealth's Ambassador of Peace in the East or the leader of the East in its war of defence against the West. The first choice remains with Britain. We trust Dr. Besant will succeed in her mission to persuade the country of her birth to make a right and timely choice.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

The Physical Culture Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay, issued some weeks ago an elaborate questionnaire to elicit public opinion on the subject of physical training in primary and secondary schools. We shall consider here only a few of the main questions but we trust physical culturists, school-masters and all those who may have given any serious thought to the subject will help the Committee by communicating to it their views. The main questions refer to the specific aims and forms of physical culture. One of the questions is: "Which physical training do you prefer? The one which aims at perfection of muscles or that which aims at athletic achievements?" The two alternatives stated are not exhaustive and leave out a third which we consider to be far more important than the two, viz. the building up of health and vigour. It is true that the perfection of muscles and athletic achievements presuppose a certain degree of health and vigour; yet physical culturists especially those in schools, will do well to

emphasise first and foremost health, vim and vigour. Health is not to be understood here in the mere negative sense of immunity from disease but in the sense of perfect physical well-being, connoting as it must, a fund of physical and mental energy and lively spirits. Health in this sense cannot fail to react splendidly on one's mental and even moral development. Observant school-masters cannot be unaware that many of the dull and listless boys in schools are so because of defective health and that those who enjoy and prize perfect health are as a rule least prone to bad habits. Health, full-blooded health, therefore, should be the main aim of physical culture in schools. Muscle development, athletic achievements, cultivation of team spirit are all certainly desirable aims if only because school boys value them highly. But the experience of physical culture experts themselves has proved that the building up of cent. per cent. health ought to be the main consideration. Big biceps do not always go with perfect health.

As regards the form of exercise, one of the questions the Committee asks is: "To obtain the best results from physical education, which do you consider the best means?" (1) formal gymnastics (2) sports, (3) some combination of (1) and (2)? Let there be no doubt on this point. Sports should never be dispensed with in any circumstances. No system of gymnastics can replace them. Apart from the team-spirit sports cultivate, they afford much more recreation and relaxation to the mind than formal exercise does. But for want of space or direction and from the nature of sports themselves, they cannot be relied upon to give all the boys in a school the exact amount of the exercise to their limbs and organs as is necessary. Hence sports need to be supplemented by formal exercise. Which is the best combination of exercises is a question which the Committee will have to decide in consultation with responsible experienced physical culture experts. In all probability the Committee will have to recommend alternative combinations. One at least of the alternatives should consist of exercises without apparatus. Else Government, while duly approving of the recommendations of the Committee, may refrain from taking action on the familiar plea of financial stringency.

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar is prompt in giving notice of some questions to be asked at the next session of the Legislative Assembly regarding the suicide of Mr. Vishnudas Bagai in San Francisco as a protest against his being deprived of the rights of American citizenship. The questions are of the familiar type, whether Government are aware of the facts of the case as stated in the "Chronicle", whether they would make inquiries to ascertain the accuracy of those facts, how many other Indians have been denied the rights of naturalisation in America and whether Government would take steps to enforce the rights of Indians in this connection. The replies to the questions, too will very probably be of the familiar type, evasive and futile. Nevertheless we are glad that Mr. Jayakar has made a prompt first move in a matter that challenges the self-respect of Indians. Any steps that Government may take will be little better than those they have taken to safeguard the rights of Indians in South Africa and Kenya. The crucial question that every leader of public opinion in India must ask himself and his fellow-leaders is, "What shall we do to vindicate the rights and honour of Indians?"

BARREN CONTROVERSY.

The highest judicial tribunal in the British Empire has decided against him, Mr. Shandasani's appeal against the Tata Industrial Bank, dismissing it and directing that he must pay the costs. Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who heard the case, recognised "the ability, courtesy and excellent temper" with which Mr. Shandasani argued in person his case before them. They paid a tribute to his knowledge of the law in regard to a subject of a highly technical nature, and they regretted that "so much industry had not been reserved for a less barren controversy." The regret will be shared by many of Mr. Shandasani's countrymen. His epic struggle has been of no benefit to the industrial advance of his country. It has on the contrary considerably hampered business concerns in the prosperity of which the whole country is deeply interested. We hope after this quixotic fight Mr. Shandasani will endeavour to direct his massive energy and wonderful tenacity to a better purpose.

THE CAPITULATIONS IN
PERSIA:

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

(By G. K. N.)

After the war the Allies were by no means united. The disunion saved Turkey. The Turks brought about the abolition of the extra-territorial privileges of foreigners. These were known as "capitulations".

The example of the Turks was followed by Persia, the privileges of foreigners in the latter country were challenged and it was duly announced that Persia would take a similar step by May 10, 1928. She promised also to revise her judicial system and the administration of laws. To-day Persia is expected to enter on this new era in the history of her relations with foreigners.

A MISLEADING TERM.
The existing system, however, cannot be said to have given much occasion for conflict. There is no standard work as the able writer in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" pointed out dealing with the subject of the extra-territorial rights of foreigners in Persia. His statement, however, needs correction in that Dr. Ashraf, the Editor of the "Ayendeh" of Teheran has dealt generally with the problem in a book which perhaps has not attained the publicity it deserves and was reviewed in these columns by me. Being in French "La Politique Europeenne en Perse" is accessible to all Europe. There are over a hundred other books dealing with capitulations in Turkey. In these only remote reference is made to Persia. The term capitulation as applied to Persia is somewhat of a misnomer. It has nothing to do with surrender. It is not likewise concerned with the submission of the unbelievers to the Moslem Khalifa in order to live in peace in his territory. Capitulation is by origin an Italian term, "capitulazione." It means a convention or an agreement. In Turkey these capitulations were a source of constant embarrassment to the Turkish Government. It was the Turk's legitimate grievance. Not so apparently in Persia. The main rea-

son for the existence of the capitulations in Turkey was her palpably defective judicial system. It has now been rectified being based on Swiss and other Western codes. The old system was abrogated by the Turks themselves.

The English apologists of the present system in Persia regard it as an evidence of an enlightened and liberal interpretation of the general laws governing nations.

GENESIS OF SYSTEM.

The history of favoured treatment to foreigners may be traced to the time of King Amasis (579-526 B.C.). Herodotus records that he allowed Greek merchants to establish themselves at Naucratis and permitted them to be judged by their own magistrates according to their own laws and customs. Similar privileges were granted by the Athenians, Romans and others. The Emperor Justinian permitted Armenians to be governed in questions of marriage and inheritance as their own laws required. The Khalifa Omar granted to the Greek monks in Palestine about A. D. 636 special exemption from local jurisdiction. "Arabs at Canton in China were allowed to be judged and ruled by their own laws in the ninth century. The Turks themselves enjoyed extra-territorial rights in Constantinople under the Byzantine rulers. The Khalif Harun-al-Rashid gave guarantees and privileges to French merchants in the ninth century."

SHAH ABBAS' FARMAN.

From the thirteenth to the present century it appears foreigners in Persia enjoyed special privileges. The instruments conferring the prerogative were autocratic decrees or Farmans issued by the Shahanshah or reciprocal treaties. The oldest historic document in this connection dates from 1859. It relates not only to British merchants but to all Christian merchants. It was issued by Shah Abbas to the British (Continued on page 9.)

HOW BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY CAN BE IMPROVED

AN OPEN LETTER TO MILLOWNER'S ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I shall feel highly obliged if you kindly give space to the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by me to the Secretary Bombay Mill-owners' Association, in tomorrow's issue of your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.

JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI.

The Secretary,
The Mill-owners' Association,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,
I beg to lay out the following for your Committee's kind consideration. Although I am a layman not knowing much about this industry, still as one interested in the mill industry, which is the foremost industry in the City of Bombay. I have to suggest you the following:—

It is clear and known to everybody now that our industry is going from bad to worse and we are not able enough to withstand Japanese competition and also lately our City's mills have been unable to compete with the up-country mills.

UP COUNTRY MILLS.

It has been said that up-country mills' geographical position is such that they get cotton cheaper than Bombay mills, but I think there is not much truth in this argument, because up-country mills do not buy or cannot buy all cotton they require in their own districts. The majority of the mills in the up-country purchase 40 per cent. of their cotton from their own districts, whereas 60 per cent. of the cotton they have to purchase from other districts which are nearer to Bombay.

If we take the case of Ahmedabad mills, they are not buying more than 40 per cent. of their cotton from North Gujarat and South Kathiawar which are nearer to them. Of course they are saving about Rs. 10 to 15 per Khandi when they buy cotton from South Gujarat such as Surat, Navsari and Broach which are midway to Bombay and Ahmedabad. Besides this they have also to buy cotton from the Deccan and Karnatak Districts which are far from Ahmedabad and naturally they have to pay about Rs. 10 per Khandi more than Bombay. They also buy African cotton which goes from Bombay and naturally they have to pay Rs. 10 more. So, if we calculate all this together they save hardly Rs. 5 per Khandi on an average, which they have to lose again on interest charges, because there being no regular

market in Ahmedabad, they have to keep three months' stock. While Bombay mills have an advantage to buy their cotton from a broad market where they can select their cotton from so many varieties, up-country mills have to buy their cotton from a limited supply and they are also not in touch with all kinds of cotton and, therefore, they are perhaps less expert in selecting cotton.

Another argument is cheap management and establishment charges in the up-country mills. Of course this is so because Bombay living is very high; but it must be remembered that the agents' commission in the up-country mills is much higher than that of Bombay mills. Most of the agents in the up-country mills take their commission on production of cloth and yarn, while generally all the mills agents in Bombay take 10 to 12 per cent. on net profits, besides Bombay mills save little in coal and power.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

Over and above the Government Exchange policy, I can attribute two more reasons for the depression in our industry:

(1) Labour;
(2) The system of management.
Labour is very dear in Bombay no doubt and if we want to keep on running our mills and also the City of Bombay we must either reduce wages or increase efficiency of labour. Although Bombay labourers are highly paid, they are disobedient, most irregular and lacking in sincerity. Before the War they had great respect for their masters and they believed that they were earning their bread from their masters and so they should work hard and sincerely. But now for many reasons they have lost their sense of sincerity and their mind has been full of hatred towards their employers. Side by side the working hours have been reduced and I know from experience that even in 10 hours' working they hardly work for more than 8 hours. By irresponsible and one-sided education they are accustomed to believe that mills cannot run without them, and no other class of people can work in their place and, therefore, their employers are bound to accept their work as the best and consequently there is no room for improvement.

They do not realise that if they will (Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Persia's Success.

There will be great satisfaction amongst Asiatic nations at the prospect of Persia's having secured from to-day the abolition of the odious capitulations without coming into conflict with the European Powers. In Europe too those cultured and broad-minded sections of the population who are free from the obsession that the West is superior to the East, will view with appreciation the self-respecting step Persia has taken. The article from "G. K. N.", which we publish on this page, gives an historical analysis of the whole subject of capitulations and it can be seen from the genesis of the system that originally it was only a concession granted by the rulers of a State to foreigners living in it to allow themselves to be judged by their own laws and customs. The element of Western arrogance came in later when the system was forced on Turkey, Egypt, China and Persia by the powerful European Powers. Turkey first and Persia next have succeeded in abolishing this stain on their national self-respect. The other two must do the same.

The Difference.

A recent telegram from New York announced that the American Legislature was giving serious attention to the complaint that the mercantile marine of the country was being swamped by the competition of foreign merchant vessels. State aid to American mercantile vessels was being invoked by the interests concerned and their case was actively supported by the Director of the Bureau of Research of the United States Shipping Board. As the statement from him, in the "Chicago Tribune", which we publish elsewhere, indicates, his disclosure of the fact that "America has slid back to seventh place in ship-building" and that 66 per cent. of her foreign trade is carried through vessels belonging to other nations has caused the greatest concern in American business circles. Very active efforts are, therefore, being made to secure State aid for American ship-building. And they will be successful. Contrast this with the step-motherly attitude of the Government of India towards Indian shipping companies. Instead of encouraging the growth of a Swadeshi mercantile marine, they put obstacles in the way of Indians intent on promoting Swadeshi ship-building. The Swadeshi companies cannot have even coastal trading reserved for them.

A Shankaracharya's Message.

His Holiness the Shankaracharya, Dr. Kartik, has done a good service to Hinduism and in particular to Hindu Law by his illuminating message to the Hindu Law Reform Association of Poona, wherein he strongly supports the aims and principles of the Association. The gist of that message is that early Hindu usages had a wonderful capacity for adaptation to changing circumstances, but that at present there is a strong tendency to rigidify the existing usages, which is "suicidal to the progress of our culture." His Holiness proceeds to say: "It is the duty of the people to bring about necessary changes in the laws and customs while retaining the principles intact to suit the changing times and circumstances." The message does not specify the changes that are necessary. But it is a great thing that a revered person like a Shankaracharya should not only admit changes in the existing Hindu law and customs, but should even recommend all necessary changes. The message will be of incalculable value in reassuring the orthodox Hindus in regard to the several legislative efforts that are being made to ameliorate the condition of Hindu women.

Explaining It Away.

It is only in the Labour Press of Great Britain that "India in 1926-27," the official apology for British mal-administration of India, is subjected to scathing and critical comment. The "Daily Herald" has quickly seized upon the obvious attempt made in this propaganda work to soften down the grim story of the economic hardships of the Indian people. The author warns his readers against drawing the conclusion that a skilled textile worker in Bombay "is being badly sweated" because he gets a monthly wage of between £3 and £5 sterling. He wishes them to realise that the worker's wages are "more adequate for his support than might at first be supposed" when it is realised that "the monthly rent which he pays for his quarters is probably something between six and ten shillings." The "Daily Herald" makes the penetrating comment upon this that what the quarters are like is only vaguely hinted at in the volume while the worker is himself blamed for the villainess of the Bombay slums. His fault is that he does not "bring pressure to bear on municipalities and landlords." This is how his misery is explained away.

SHAMDASANI SNUBBED.

"STOP FURTHER LITIGATION"

LONDON, May 8.

The Shamdasanis versus Tata Industrial Bank case again came up before the Privy Council to-day for reasons for report. Lord Shaw enquired why Mr. Shamdasanis ventured to convene the Board again.

Mr. Shamdasanis, appearing personally applied that their Lordships should arrest their reasons for report because he found certain technical defects which involved that their Lordships had no jurisdiction to try the case.

Lord Shaw emphasised that their Lordships had very carefully and anxiously considered every point raised in the course of the hearing, including the questions of costs of the appeal, and suggested that the manly and prudent course for Mr. Shamdasanis would be to submit to the laws of the country and abstain from further expenses of litigation.

Mr. Shamdasanis again contended that their Lordships had no jurisdiction.

The court was then cleared for five minutes after which Lord Shaw declared that Mr. Shamdasanis' application was most unprecedented and their Lordships were unable to listen to it. He added their Lordships had given their most anxious consideration during the appeal, and they were distinctly of opinion that the course of justice could not be arrested in the manner, applied for. The registrar had been advised to hand over reasons for the report to the parties concerned.—Reuter.

(It will be remembered that on April 24th last, the Privy Council had dismissed appeal in Shamdasanis versus Tata Industrial Bank with costs, and that before the Privy Council Mr. Shamdasanis personally petitioned for costs. He contended that he should be allowed costs whether he won or lost the case, and quoted a number of rulings in support of his contention. Lord Sumner said that he must await further report, when reasons for the dismissal of the suit would be given.)

DISMISSED WITH COSTS

FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT

LONDON, May 8.

The following is the full text of the judgment.

"The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., was in the year 1917 incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913 for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking in all its branches. It had a nominal capital of Rs. 12 crores divided into 16 lakhs shares of Rs. 75 each. In July 1923, 10,00,893 of its shares were in issue and on each of them the sum of Rs. 22/8 has been paid up. There was therefore an uncalled liability of Rs. 52/8 on every issued share in July 1923. The first appellant was the holder of 100 of these 10,00,893 shares and the second appellant 5. The relatively trifling amount of these holdings constitutes a circumstance of relevance at many stages of this case.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

PROSPECTS OF DIFFERENT PARTIES

SOCIALISTS IN THE ASCENDANT

LONDON, May 9.

Berlin.—The country is warming up with preparations for elections which are to be held on May 20th, and which, whatever the fortunes of the various parties will doubtless leave the principal party leaders in possession of seats under the prevailing system of proportional representation. Political students anticipate that the recent marked swing to the Left will be reflected in the increase in the representation of Socialists already the strongest party and probably decrease in parties of the Right like the German Nationalists at present the second strongest party and the Peoples Party, of which Herr Stresemann is a member, while the extreme Nationalists will doubtless suffer heavily as regards seats as they have already suffered as regards the personnel through actual or prospective resignations of Herrendorff, von Tirpitz, Prince Bismarck and Count Bernstorff.

COMMUNISTS INFLUENCE INCREASING.

Communists with several million supporters expect to gain seats. Hence though the elections are unlikely to provide a sensational surprise, the new Reichstag is expected to differ considerably from the last.—Reuter's Special.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S ADVICE.

"MOST UNPRECEDENTED APPLICATION" SAYS LORD SHAW.

SHAMDASANI TO PAY COSTS OF APPEAL.

stance of relevance at many stages of this case.

It seems to be accepted on all hands that for some years prior to July 1923, the Tata Bank had been losing ground. It is in evidence that its deposits had in 2 to 1/2 years sunk from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 3-1/2 crores. Its industrial banking business had been so unprofitable, that about a year before it had been given up leaving the bank in possession of a considerable block of industrial securities largely depreciated and difficult to realise, there had been an agitation against the Bank, partly patriotic, that the bank built up with Indian money should be run by Indians and partly carried on by persons who had grievances real or supposed against the Board of management.

BONA FIDES QUESTIONED.

Amongst the disaffected was the first Appellant, who having been in the service of the Bank, had had his employment terminated by the General Manager without due cause as he alleged. In consequence, so it was rightly or wrongly suggested, he adopted an attitude of hostility to the Board. He had appeared at the general meeting of the shareholders on the 1st May 1923 and having as he complained, been then denied a hearing, he instituted with his brother, the second appellant, a suit against the Bank for redress on that score—a suit which had been dismissed by Justice Pratt in June, in a judgment which gravely questioned the bona fides of the Appellants bringing the suit.

It was stated in evidence that in July the Bank was moribund and that it would have had to close in a few months if something drastic had not been done to save the situation. This may be, probably was, an exaggeration but public confidence in the Bank had been, it would seem, weakened if not destroyed. Some form of reorganisation was necessary. So much seems to be conceded on all hands. The choice lay between liquidation, reconstruction and amalgamation. Here there was no difference of opinion. The first Appellant in a long open letter to the shareholders on the 14th July 1923, a letter to which reference must again be made in another connection, advocated reconstruction with liquidation as a second alternative. The views of the Directors were not at first at one, but after the withdrawal from the Board of two of them, embarrassed it would seem by divided interests, the remaining Directors unanimously resolved that amalgamation with the Central Bank of India Limited upon terms which the Directors of that Bank had previously either proposed or provisionally agreed to was the solution of the troubles of the Tata Bank most to be favoured.

AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

Accordingly, having caused to be entered into a conditional agreement for amalgamation with the Central Bank, the Directors of the Tata Bank decided to submit it for the approval of their shareholders as a scheme of amalgamation under section 193 of the Indian Companies Act. The Central Bank had been incorporated in 1911 under the Act of 1882. It had been established with a Head Office at Bombay for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking in all its branches. Its capital was much less than that of the Tata Bank consisting of Rs. 3 crores only divided into 60,00,00 shares of Rs. 50 each. Of these shares in July 1923, 20,00,00 had been issued and each was paid up to the extent of Rs. 25/-. The Central Bank was vigorous and its business was profitable. In July 1923 it had a reserve of Rs. 30 lakhs, a circumstance the significance of which, as it seemed to their Lordships, was somewhat missed by the Appellant in his argument before the Board. In the Central Bank the first Appellant was the holder of five shares. There were many persons apparently who like him had shares in both the Banks.

The conditional agreement for amalgamation was dated the 5th July 1923. It provided for the Tata Bank going into voluntary liquidation with a direction to its Liquidators to adopt the agreement and carry it into effect. It envisages the increase of the nominal capital of the Central Bank to Rs. 3-1/2 crores so as to bring into existence shares of that Bank

sufficient in number for the service of the agreement. It provided for the transfer of the Central Bank of the entire undertaking of the Tata Bank exclusive only of its uncalled capital and here it may be observed in passing that the assets to be transferred are expressed with a generality sufficient to include any misfeasance claims against the Directors or officers of the Tata Bank if any such there were. Part of the consideration for the transfer was to be the discharge by the Central Bank of all debts liabilities and engagements of the Tata Bank. Here again it may be observed that while these liabilities were by a separate clause to include all claims against the Tata Bank for compensation in respect of loss of office or employment the Directors of the Tata Bank were expressly exempted from the operation of this provision. A further part of the consideration was to be the payment of the costs and expenses incidental to the winding up of the Tata Bank and the carrying of the transfer into effect. As the residue of the consideration, the Central Bank in respect of every two shares held in the Tata Bank was to allot to the nominee or nominees of every member of the Tata Bank who should require the Central Bank so to do, one share of that Bank of Rs. 50/- with the sum of Rs. 25/- credited as paid thereon and ranking for dividend as from the 1st July 1923. The supplemental provisions of the agreement were such as in these cases under the corresponding section of the Imperial State have been sanctioned by long usage and judicial approval. They were in every respect conceived in the interests of the Tata shareholders whether accepting the scheme or dissenting from it or neither accepting nor dissenting. As to the dissentients, there was a special provision that the Central Bank would without suit, pay each of them Rs. 15/- for every share held by him in the Tata Bank or if such a sum were not acceptable such a sum as by arbitration should be determined to be the proper price for his interest on the 5th July 1923.

Notice convening an extraordinary general meeting of the Tata Bank shareholders for the 19th of July in due form given. The meeting was to consider as an extraordinary resolution the winding up of the Bank with a view to the adoption by the liquidators pursuant to section 213 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 of the conditional agreement for amalgamation just stated in the notice. A further intimation was given of a second extraordinary meeting to be held on the 6th of August for the purpose of confirming the extraordinary resolution as a special resolution and appointing liquidators.

TERMS OF OFFER.

The notice was accompanied by a Directors' circular of even date. Of this circular much was made in the argument before the Board and special attention to its terms is desirable. The circular set forth the terms of the offer from the Central Bank. So far as the issue of shares was concerned, it stated that the General Managers of the two Banks with the assistance of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants of both the Banks and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Auditors of the Tata Bank had examined the financial position of each Bank and that they were satisfied that the offer made by the Central Bank was fair and that the value offered in exchange for the shares in the Tata Bank was just and equitable. The circular then set forth the joint certificate of Messrs. Ferguson and Messrs. Billimoria as follows:—"We have examined the accounts of the Central Bank of India Ltd., and of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., as at 30th June 1923 with a view to ascertaining their respective financial positions for the purpose of amalgamation. We are of opinion that a fair and equitable basis of amalgamation judged from our examination and in the light of the information and explanation we have received is that two shares of the Tata Industrial Bank are worth one share of the Central Bank." The result of the amalgamation, it was then pointed out, would be that the uncalled liability of Rs. 105 which existed on two shares in the Tata Bank would be exchanged for an uncalled contingent liability of Rs. 25/- in the Central Bank.

MILLOWNERS SPEAK OUT

"DETERMINED ON ESSENTIAL REFORMS."

WORKERS REMAIN FIRM.

PEACEFUL PICKETING AT MILLS.

The mill area presented a quiet appearance on Wednesday. The pickets were posted at some more mills who were doing their work quietly and unostentatiously. Some of them complained of being pushed by some clerks who persisted in going to work in spite of their protestations.

The strikers in the mass meeting at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi on Wednesday, resolved to remain firm till their demands were satisfied. One feature of the meeting was that Mr. H. M. Chowna also attended the meeting and exhorted the strikers not to strike again and again as it damaged the good reputa-

tion of the "Second City of the Empire" viz, Bombay. He advised the strikers to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute and suggested to them to go to work first and then bring about a settlement by negotiations. Mr. Bradley opposed this suggestion, and pointed out to the workers that the edge of this argument was worn out and become blunt, because the workers were awakened to the fact that if the industry did not give them sufficient food and clothing it was no use appealing to their sense of patriotism. As capital was international, so the

fore the Board and special attention to its terms is desirable. The circular set forth the terms of the offer from the Central Bank. So far as the issue of shares was concerned, it stated that the General Managers of the two Banks with the assistance of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants of both the Banks and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Auditors of the Tata Bank had examined the financial position of each Bank and that they were satisfied that the offer made by the Central Bank was fair and that the value offered in exchange for the shares in the Tata Bank was just and equitable. The circular then set forth the joint certificate of Messrs. Ferguson and Messrs. Billimoria as follows:—"We have examined the accounts of the Central Bank of India Ltd., and of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., as at 30th June 1923 with a view to ascertaining their respective financial positions for the purpose of amalgamation. We are of opinion that a fair and equitable basis of amalgamation judged from our examination and in the light of the information and explanation we have received is that two shares of the Tata Industrial Bank are worth one share of the Central Bank." The result of the amalgamation, it was then pointed out, would be that the uncalled liability of Rs. 105 which existed on two shares in the Tata Bank would be exchanged for an uncalled contingent liability of Rs. 25/- in the Central Bank.

The circular next referred to the conditional agreement of the 5th July 1923 and offered it for inspection at the Bank's registered office and it announced that if the proposed amalgamation were sanctioned, it would be necessary for the Tata Bank to go into liquidation and for the Liquidators to be authorised to adopt the agreement. The circular closed with a full reference to the rights of dissentients under section 213 of the Indian Companies Act and called attention to the special provision with regard to these shareholders made by the conditional agreement. It is in their Lordships' view impossible to read this circular without seeing that its purpose was to make the certificate of the two firms of Accountants the pivot on which the wisdom of accepting the scheme was made to rest and it is a most striking circumstance, the full implications of which seems to be lost upon the first Appellant. While for one reason or another, he sought before their Lordships to impeach the scheme, he made no criticism upon the Accountants or their competence and disclaimed any aspersion upon their complete bonafides in giving their certificate. Nor has he offered any evidence or made any suggestions on which judicial reliance can be placed which in any way tend to discount its propriety or wisdom. Their Lordships can have no doubt that that which commanded the overwhelming assent of the Tata Bank's shareholders was this unchallenged certificate fortified it may be by a statement of the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank of India read by the Chairman at the meeting of the 19th July, 1923, as follows:—"The Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank of India are of the opinion that the amalgamation is a good solution of the situation and is also in the financial interest of the country."

AMALGAMATION SCHEME ACCEPTED.

At this meeting, after a speech by the Chairman, which has been criticised by the trial judge with quite unmerited severity and after other incidents to which their Lordships must at a later stage return, the extraordinary resolution was (Continued on next page.)

SUSPENSION OF CIVIL WAR?

MOVE TOWARDS CHINESE SOLIDARITY.

CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL POSITION MANCHURIAN WARLORD'S MOVE.

LONDON, May 9.

Peking.—It is learned on reliable authority that Changtsohlin has decided to issue a circular telegram to the whole country announcing temporary suspension of civil war "in view of the critical international situation in Shantung." It is understood that the telegram will suggest that North and South should co-operate to secure a settlement of the Tsinanfu affair.—Reuter.

now favour military occupation until all "foolishness" has ceased.—Reuter's Special.

BARON TANAKA INVITES POWERS' AMBASSADORS

EXPLAINS DETAILS OF TSINANFU AFFAIR

LONDON, May 8.

Tokio.—The Prime Minister, Baron Tanaka, invited, to-day, the British, American, French and Italian Ambassadors to the Foreign Office and explained the details of the Tsinanfu affair, the general situation in Shantung and the necessity for the despatch of Japanese troops.—Reuter.

U. S. TO BE ASKED TO MEDIATE?

WANTED INVITATION FROM BOTH SIDES

LONDON, May 8.

Shanghai.—It is understood that the Nationalist Government is considering the question of inviting the United States to mediate in the Sino-Japanese conflict. The State Department pointed out that the United States could consider the question of acting as mediator between Japan and the Nationalists only if they were invited by both sides.—Reuter.

BOMBING "IN MOST HUMANE WAY"

BRITAIN AND IMAM OF SANAA

LONDON, May 8.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Lamington asked what was the prospect of agreement with the Imam of Sanaa who, it is believed, desired to arrive at the terms of amity.

Lord Lavington, replying, reviewed the situation, and said that the Imam's forces were occupying the land of the tribes to whom we pay a tribute. The difficulty lay in the fact that we got into Treaty obligations with the tribes immediately north of Aden, and though we were unable fully to protect them we should not abandon the existing obligations. Government was forced to carry out bombing operations in the most humane way possible. Government would seek to come to a reasonable agreement with the Imam which carried out our duty to the tribes as soon as possible.—Reuter.

NEW PERSIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF

HOW IT AFFECTS BRITISH TRADE.

POSITION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

LONDON, May 9.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the capitulatory system in Persia would expire on 10th May. Conversations were proceeding at present between the Persian Government and representatives at Tehran of foreign Governments concerned with regard to the position of foreign nationals in Persia after tenth May. He was unable to make a further statement on the question until conversations concluded.

PERSIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Asked regarding the new Persian customs tariff which is to be enforced from 10th May, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that British trade with Persia was now being carried on under the tariff agreed upon in 1920 which was not due for revision until 1930 but the Persian Government had approached His Majesty's Government regarding the possible application of the new tariff to British trade and negotiations were now proceeding on the matter. Russia had accepted the new tariff as part of the general Russo-Persian agreement arrived at last year.—Reuter.

ANTI-JAPANESE DISTURBANCES FEARED IN SHAMEEN

JAPANESE RESIDENTS TO EVACUATE

LONDON, May 9.

Hongkong.—Fear of anti-Japanese disturbances has prompted the Japanese Consul-General in Shameen, which is the foreign quarter of Canton, to instruct all Japanese residing to Canton to evacuate the city and proceed to Shamoen or go on board the Japanese gunboats lying there.

The British Governor of Hongkong, Sir Cecil Clementi, has left for England.—Reuter.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT CANTON TAKES UP THE LEAD

LONDON, May 8.

Shanghai.—A mass meeting at Canton decided to begin anti-Japanese boycott immediately. It is reported that Chiang Kai-shek has left Tsinanfu where the Southerners are now under Fengyuhsiang.

PRESIDENT GOMEZ IN EXCELLENT HEALTH

REPORT OF ASSASSINATION DENIED

LONDON, May 9.

The Venezuelan Legation in London has denied the report that Gomez, President of Venezuela, has been assassinated. The Legation says that the President is in excellent health and that the situation in Venezuela is normal.—Reuter.

TWO MORE CRUISERS PROCEEDING TO SHANGHAI

JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT

LONDON, May 9.

Tokio.—The Foreign Office has issued a statement that troops are going to China explicitly to protect Japanese lives and property. There is no intention of occupying the territory or taking over the railway, of which the Chinese still remain in control.

Two more cruisers are proceeding to Shanghai.—Reuter.

JAPANESE STRENGTHENING THEIR HOLD IN CHINA.

FURTHER ARMY AND NAVAL FORCES DESPATCHED

LONDON, May 9.

Tokio.—The Emperor has sanctioned the despatch of the Third Nagoya Division to Tsinanfu, thereby bringing the strength of the Japanese forces in Shantung to approximately 25,000. Five companies of infantry are proceeding to Tientsin. Seven destroyers proceeded to Chinese waters last night. Four more are expected to follow shortly.—Reuter.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS

LONDON, May 9.

Osaka.—Newspapers are filled with reports of military preparations to meet the situation in China, for which ships will be requisitioned to transport troops. It is noteworthy that business men here hitherto opposed to anything in the nature of a Japanese military intervention in China

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. THE WHITE MAN'S PRESERVE. SCHEME OF FUTURE ORGANISATION LIMITED POSTS FOR INDIANS.

SIMLA, May 9.

The Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India have issued the following communiqué on the subject of future organisation of the Civil Medical Service:—

In paragraph 23 of their report the Royal Commission on the superior Civil services in India recommended that a Civil Medical Service should be constituted in each province, provision being made for the maintenance of a sufficient number of British officers to provide adequately for medical attendance on the British members of the All-India Services and their families. The Government of India have since been in correspondence with local Governments and with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the question of giving practical effect to these recommendations and the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the following scheme which is based on proposals framed in consultation with local Governments.

The Indian Medical Service constituted on the same broad lines as at present will be retained, primarily to meet the needs of the Indian Army. In order to maintain the necessary minimum war reserve of military medical officers, and to provide European medical attendance for European officers of the Superior Civil Services and their families, local Governments will be required to employ a stated number of Indian Medical Service officers. The Government of India will draw on the same service to meet the requirements of the civil administration for which they are responsible.

WAR RESERVE

It has been calculated on as precise a basis as possible, that the war reserve to be employed by the civil side should consist of 194 British and 66 Indian officers. The larger number of British officers is due to the fact that British officers cannot be recruited in India in any emergency from the ranks of private practitioners.

CIVIL REQUIREMENTS

The other factor which enters into the reckoning is the need for making adequate arrangements for medical attendance on the British personnel of the Superior Civil Services and their families and for the requirements of the Civil administration for which the Central Government are responsible. This factor includes the provision of a number of appointments, hereafter termed "residuary", the incumbents of which must be retained permanently in civil employ so as to ensure continuance of a skeleton staff to cope with the medical requirements of the Civil Government, whether for the purpose of treatment or of administration and who cannot, therefore, be treated as part of the War reserve.

Working on this data, the total number of Indian Medical Service Officers, required for Civil employ is calculated at 302. The details are given below:—

(1) War Reserve	200
(2) For "residuary" posts in Provinces	46
(3) Requirements for the Foreign and Political Department	17
(4) Jails	8
(5) Special posts under the Government of India	14
(6) Port Health Officers, Bombay and Aden	2
(7) Reserve of 5 per cent as allowance for officers who would not be available on mobilisation owing to illness	15
Total	302

(The figures shown against (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) represent "residuary" posts). Of the total of 302, 212 will be Europeans and 90 Indians.

112 OUT OF 178 FOR EUROPEANS.

To provide employment for 302 officers, 237 posts are required. The remaining 65 officers will constitute the leave and study leave reserve calculated at 27 per cent. Of the 237 posts 59 are available under the Government of India, including posts in the foreign and Political Department, and 178 posts will be provided in the Provinces. 112 of the 178 posts primarily represent the requirements of the Civil services in the matter of European medical attendance, and must be held by British officers. This estimate of the medical requirements of European members of the Superior Civil Services and their families is based on the data which will change from year to year, as the proportion of European to Indian Civil officers gradually diminishes. It will therefore be subject to periodical scrutiny, and, if necessary, revision. The remaining 66 posts will be open either to Europeans or Indians. 28 out of the 59 appointments under the Government of India will similarly be open to officers of either race.

Under regulations framed by the Secretary of State in Council in 1923 under Rule 12 of the Devolution Rules, 268 appointments are at present reserved for the Indian Medical Service in provinces. The new scheme which reserves only 178 posts for them, will gradually release 90 posts for

the Provincial Medical Services. It represents the maximum which can at present be set apart for these services, consistently with the need for providing economical employment in peace time for the medical war reserve of the Indian Army, and with the obligation to provide European doctors for the European personnel of the superior Services.

DETAILED MEASURES.

The adoption of the new list of reserved posts will leave on the civil side, a surplus of Indian Medical Service officers who are now holding appointments which are at present reserved for the Service. The existing rights of these officers will be fully preserved and prospects equivalent to those afforded by the present list of reserved posts will be retained for them. These prospects will be allowed to diminish only "pari passu" with the absorption of the surplus which will exist until the number of Indian Medical Service officers now in civil employ is equal to the number of posts reserved for them in the new list. The detailed measures required to safeguard the prospects of Indian Medical Service officers already in civil employ are now being worked out.

THE NEW RULES.

In the interests of the Army, the local Governments and of officers themselves, the following rules will come into force forthwith as an integral portion of the scheme:—

(1) Liability to serve on either the civil or military side will be definite condition of service for all future entrants to the Indian Medical Service;

(2) No officer will be transferred to civil employment without the consent of the Government of India and the local Government;

(3) An officer transferred to civil employment will not ordinarily be liable to be recalled to military employment (except on general or partial mobilisation) without the consent of the local Government in very exceptional cases of absolute necessity;

(4) A local Government will not be at liberty to return to military employment an officer transferred to civil employment without the consent of the Government of India;

(5) All officers in civil employment (including those now in the service), about a year before the date on which they are expected to be due for promotion to the rank of Colonel, will be required to state whether they wish to return to military employment in order that they may be considered for promotion to administrative rank;

(6) Those officers who elect to return to military employment will be recalled and employed in a position suitable to their rank, without, however, any guarantee of eventual promotion;

(7) The case of each officer will then be considered on its merits when his name comes up for promotion, and (a) those considered suitable for military promotion will be retained on the military side until promoted to administrative rank, after which they would not normally revert to civil employment, while (b) those not considered suitable for promotion will normally revert to civil employment, or subject to the approval of the military authorities, be given the option of remaining in military employment in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel until retirement;

(8) Those officers who do not elect to return to military employment will either (a) sever their connection with the Indian Medical Service on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon between themselves and the local Government in which case they will cease to belong to the war reserve, or (b) will continue to belong to the Indian Medical Service, in which case they will be eligible for further promotion on the civil side, and will continue to belong to the war reserve, provided that they do not hold residuary appointment, also they will be eligible to receive promotion in military rank, as at present, on the basis of the civil administrative posts which they hold;

(9) An officer who desires permanent civil employment, but does not succeed in obtaining it, will be guaranteed employment in the military medical services, unless he is unfit for active service, or there is some other equally valid impediment to his being employed on military duties.—A. P.

SHAMDASANI SUNBED

(Continued from previous page.)

carried with only three shareholders voting against it, two of these being the Appellants. On a poll it was carried by 5,25,249 votes to 369. The confirmatory meeting was duly held on the 6th August, 1923.

At that meeting the extraordinary resolution was confirmed as a special reso-

lution only three shareholders again voting against it and after some incidents to which their Lordships must also return at a later stage the following resolution for the appointment of Liquidators was declared to be duly passed with two dissentients:—

"That Angus Gilchrist of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, Shapurji Bomanji Bhamoria of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, Kaikhosru Nusserwanji Chandabhai of Messrs. Chandabhai and Jassabhai, Associated Accountants, and Shapurji Nowroji Gwadar be appointed liquidators in the winding up for the purpose of adopting the agreement of the 5th July, 1923, and carrying the same into effect with such if any modifications as the Liquidators may think expedient under the supervision of the Directors of the Central Bank of India, Limited, and the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, the powers of the last mentioned of whom shall continue for the purpose of carrying the said agreement into effect and that the remuneration of the Liquidators for their services be the sum of rupees five thousand."

Their Lordships have set forth now this resolution at length. Upon its terms they will have some comment to make hereafter. On the 7th August, 1923, the conditional agreement of the 5th July, 1923, was by a supplemental agreement duly confirmed and made binding on both the Banks and the amalgamation so resolved upon has in fact been completely carried out and the Central Bank has been possessed of and has been carrying on the combined businesses as from the 1st July, 1923.

HISTORY OF THE SUIT.

Such being its history in broad outline, their Lordships have been anxious to ascertain if there were objections of substance to the amalgamation so resolved upon. They have not been able to discover any. It was recommended by competent experts with exceptional means of knowledge whose impartiality has not been impugned. It accorded with the current quotations of the shares of both Banks. By its provision for dissentients it gave to each shareholder in the Tata Bank who did not desire to join the new combine a value in cash for his interest which would not have been exceeded in amount after a long winding up had that been the alternative procedure resolved upon. It offered to the shareholders who were willing to come in the prospect which has not been disappointed, of an immediate resumption of dividends. More perhaps than all, it relieved the shareholders from the burden of any immediate call, a necessary incident probably of any effective reconstruction scheme and a not unlikely incident, if experience counts for anything, of an ordinary liquidation.

But the scheme was not agreeable to the appellants and the present suit was instituted by them in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 29th August, 1923. In the first instance the suit was representative, the two appellants as plaintiffs purporting to sue on behalf of themselves and other shareholders of the Tata Bank. On application made to the Court however under Order 8, Rule 1 of the Code, permission so to sue was refused and the suit proceeded as one personal to the plaintiffs alone, a circumstance not to be lost sight of. The defendants were the Tata Bank, its ostensible Liquidators and the Central Bank. By the plaint the appellants on the grounds there stated asked as effective relief for declarations that the resolutions just set forth were invalid and inoperative, that the appointment of the ostensible liquidators was invalid and that the amalgamation agreement was not binding on the members of the Tata Bank or on the plaintiffs. They asked that the agreement should be ordered to be delivered by the Central Bank to them for cancellation and for other consequential relief. The plaintiffs, as will be gathered from what has already been stated, had many difficulties to overcome before so drastic an order could in the circumstances be made at their bidding. It is perhaps therefore not surprising that on the 14th December, 1923, the suit was dismissed by the learned trial Judge, Pratt J. That dismissal was, on appeal, confirmed by the order of the Appellate Court on the 22nd July, 1924.

CLAIMS CIRCUMSCRIBED.

It is from that order that the present appeal is brought. The second appellant did not appear before the Board. The appeal was argued in great detail by the first appellant in person alone and it is his case only which now calls for consideration. It is the desire of their Lordships to deal seriatim with such of the many points raised by that appellant as survive for discussion. It is convenient however at once to advert to the extremely special character of the suit. In it the individual rights of the plaintiffs as shareholders in the Tata Bank are alone being asserted. It may indeed be doubted whether there are any other members of that Bank who are not now bound by the scheme either by acceptance or by dissent. Certain it is, that of the two shareholders called as witnesses by the plaintiffs, one of them had accepted the scheme and the other had duly dissented therefrom. The plaintiffs' competent claims were therefore narrowly circumscribed. They had to be valid to be in respect of some right personal to themselves as shareholders in the Tata Bank.

They must not be in respect of any matter which was within the cognisance of a majority of the shareholders unless in acting in the manner complained of such majority had acted either fraudulently, tyrannically or arbitrarily. As against the Central Bank, the purchasing Company, the actionable claims of the plaintiffs were even further circumscribed. These could not extend beyond claims which would be competent to the Tata Bank itself if that Bank were plaintiff and were putting them forward. Now these difficulties in the first appellants' way are in the present case on the facts already stated well-nigh overwhelming and while their Lordships will examine the contentions put forward by him without further reference to them, it must not be supposed that their Lordships consider them to have been overcome. They are merely for convenience held in reserve.

AMALGAMATION ULTRA VIRES?

The first contention of the appellant was that the scheme of amalgamation was 'ultra vires' of the Tata Bank altogether. For the purpose the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank were submitted by him to a rigid scrutiny with a view to show that such a scheme as that here resolved upon was not thereby authorised. With reference to this part of the appellant's argument it is enough to say that the scheme does not depend for its validity upon the constitution of the Tata Bank. It rests solely upon Statute. The only question on this issue so far as the Tata Bank is concerned is whether the scheme is one authorised by Section 213 of the Indian Companies' Act and upon that question there can in their Lordships' view be no doubt that it was. Inasmuch, however, as the Central Bank as purchasers were not proceeding under Section 213 the issue whether the amalgamation is binding upon them depends not upon the act in but upon the question whether that Bank is by its constitution empowered to effect such an acquisition as under the agreement of the 7th August, 1923, it proposed to effect. On this question although the point was raised by the appellant, there is also no room for doubt. Their Lordships are in agreement with both the Courts in India that the transaction was so far as it affected the Central Bank completely within its powers.

NO COMPLAINT WHATSOEVER.

The next objection to the validity of the scheme was that sufficient information as to its real effect was not given to the shareholders by the Directors' circular and notice of the 5th July, 1923. Here the fact that the action is personal to the appellant is unfortunate for him. He at least knew before the first meeting, everything about the scheme that was to be known. Indeed on the 14th July, 1923, he addressed to the shareholders of the Tata Bank the open letter already referred to occupying ten pages of the appendix and discussing the whole scheme with a particularity of detail which has hardly since been amplified. No possible complaint of the notice or circular on the ground of insufficiency is therefore open to him. But their Lordships do not desire it to be supposed that in their judgment either the notice or the circular of the 5th July was in any way questionable. Elaborate detail in such a public circular while it would not be informing to the Tata Bank shareholders might well be detrimental to the interests of their undertaking which was still to continue. Doubtless it was for this reason, possibly, it may be at the instance of the Directors of the Central Bank, that the circular was focussed upon the shareholders' inspection of the amalgamation agreement an agreement entirely usual in its terms and their Lordships are not surprised, that except from the appellant who was himself cognisant of every detail in connection with the scheme, no complaint of the sufficiency of the notice by any person or from any quarter has been brought to their attention.

But the substantial gravamen of the appellants' case that the scheme was invalid in that it involved as he said the issue at a premium to the Tata shareholders of Central Bank shares, a phrase by which he described the fact that the net value of the assets transferred to the Central Bank exceeded the amount credited as paid up on the shares issued by way of consideration to the Tata Bank shareholders. But it was the whole basis of the scheme that this should be the result, necessarily so if the amalgamation were to be in any way fair to the shareholders of the Central Bank. As has been shown that Bank possessed a reserve fund of Rs. 30 lakhs. If their Lordships may without prejudice adopt the same phraseology its issued shares stood in its accounts at a premium represented by that amount. If that premium was not to be swamped by the claims against it of the Tata Bank shareholders in respect of the Central Bank shares to be issued to them it was essential that the Tata Bank assets brought in should represent a corresponding excess over the paid-up capital of the Central Bank given in exchange and it was upon this principle that the amalgamation was based and it was because it was so based that the Auditors in good faith as is admitted were able to give the certificate they did.

NO TECHNICAL OBJECTION.

The whole argument of the appellant at this stage and it was his one contention

MINISTERS WITHDRAW CANDIDATURE.

PUNJAB AND SIMON SHOW.

ELECTION TO JOINT "FREE" CONFERENCE.

NATIONALISTS TO NON-CO-OPERATE.

LAHORE, May 9.

In addition to the Hon. Mr. Manohar Lal, the Hon. Sardar Jogendra Singh has also withdrawn his candidature for election to the Committee to take part in the Joint Conference with the Simon Commission. It is still not known whether the Hon. Malik Feroze Khan has withdrawn, but

Lobby talk indicates that he will also eventually follow the course adopted by the other two Ministers.

The election of the Committee takes place to-morrow. It is understood that the Nationalist members, who number about sixteen, will not take part in the election.—A. P.

that had any substance, was really misplaced. He seemed to suppose that the transaction from the point of view of the Tata Bank shareholders was to be regarded as if it were one in which the consideration was either cash, or was taken in shares of some Company other than the Central Bank. This, of course, was not so. As a result of the amalgamation the bulk of the Central Bank shares were to be held by the Tata Bank shareholders who accordingly would not only retain in their proper proportion as against the Central Bank's original shareholders, and their interest in the Tata Bank assets they brought in, but would acquire in the like proportion an interest in the original assets of the Central Bank. In their Lordships' judgment, the amalgamation on the basis on which it was effected, could not with justice have taken any other form than in this respect it did take. The provision on the accepted figures was eminently fair and it was open to no technical objection.

NO ORGANISED OPPOSITION.

The next points taken by the appellant related to the proceedings at the meeting of the 19th July, 1923. In the courts in India, he had objected that two amendments then moved by him had been ruled out of order by the Chairman as incompetent. This point he did not raise before the Board and the incident is only now relevant by reason of the fact that the appellants' first amendment was a reasoned statement against the proposed amalgamation and was in fact read in extenso to the meeting. This fact is of importance with reference to the appellants' remaining complaint that the shareholders present refused to hear him when he sought to address them and set forth his reasons for opposition to the resolution for amalgamation. The situation at this stage cannot, their Lordships think, be judged accurately unless the circumstances of the moment are recalled. The appellant's attitude towards the Tata Bank aggravated by his unsuccessful litigation just concluded was well-known to the shareholders present. His views on the whole subject had not only been expressed in the reasoned amendment just read out to the meeting, but had been set forth at length in the open letter to the shareholders published by him some days earlier. On the evidence, it appears to their Lordships that there was no organised opposition. There was a very clearly expressed indication by the shareholders that they did not desire further to hear the appellant and what really happened was that the appellant desisted from any further effort to make himself heard because even he realised that now further speech from him would be of any avail.

In their Lordships' judgment nothing in the circumstances of the present case can be made of this point. The objection taken by the appellant to every vote tendered on the poll in favour of the resolution without further specification of reasons was, their Lordships think unworthy of consideration. It was rightly ignored by the Chairman.

With reference to the proceedings at the second meeting, the criticism made by the appellant before the Board was that the election of liquidators should have been made to depend on the result of a poll taken but not announced and should not have been made as the effect of a compromise agreed to by all the shareholders present other than the appellants. There might have been more substance in this objection if it did not appear from the minutes of the meeting that the appellant himself opposed the resolution on which the poll was taken. Having himself opposed it he has no individual cause of complaint that the resolution was not in the event accepted.

APPOINTMENT OBJECTIONABLE.

There is, however, an objection to the appointment of the Liquidators more serious than that taken by the appellant. The resolution appointing them has already been set forth and it is as will be seen a resolution under which in terms they become merely ministerial officers required to have regard to the supervision of the Directors of the two companies in discharging their duties and in the present case two of the liquidators so appointed were removed from office by the

Court (48 Bomb 485) for the reason that against the will of their co-liquidators and the Directors they desired to inspect the books and inquire into the transactions of the Bank. Their Lordships think it right to say that a form of appointment, which was relied upon even as partly insuring such a result, is much to be deprecated. They hope that it has not been generally followed in India and they think that the form should never again be used. So great was the importance at one time attached in England to the consideration that arrangements of a Company's affairs should not when made effective preclude all proper inquiry into the past that the court in cases where its sanction to the arrangement was necessary used to insist as a condition of its sanction on the insertion in the scheme of provisions for meeting the expense of any such inquiry. That practice no longer obtains and where as in a scheme like the present the amalgamation becomes effective without judicial sanction, no opportunity of imposing any such condition is given to the Court but the counterpart of that old practice as applied to amalgamations like this is that the court when as in this case, it has the opportunity of doing so will always cause it to be clearly understood that a liquidator in a voluntary liquidation, which is an essential condition of such an amalgamation, must not by the resolution appointing him be restricted in the exercise of the statutory duties.

The resolution of appointment in the present case was highly objectionable. The appellant was very insistent that this objection taken to the liquidators appointed although not previously raised should now be made open to him by amendment. Their Lordships do not agree. It would, they think, be disastrous in this case if such an objection taken nearly five years after the event should now be entertained. The provisions of the appointment which are objectionable, could at once have been corrected if attention had been timely drawn to them and notwithstanding some of the observations of Chief Justice McLeod in 48 Bomb 485, with which their Lordships are not in agreement it is now unlikely that the order then made by him was fully justified on other grounds and even if that be not so, it has not been shown that in the present case the irregularity has produced any injustice whatever.

GROSS ALLEGATIONS.

It only remains to consider the question whether the appellant should have been permitted by the trial Judge to introduce by amendments into his pleadings a direct allegation of gross fraud against the Directors of the Tata Bank. That amendment in their Lordships' judgment was rightly refused. They are on this point in entire agreement with both courts in India and they do not consider it necessary further to elaborate their reasons, for that agreement. The appeal in their judgment fails.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

The appellant was very insistent that even if his appeal were not acceptable some special indulgence should be extended to him in the matter of costs specially having regard to the form of the resolution appointing the liquidators to which attention had just been called. The appellant however gave no indication of any readiness on his part to discontinue his extensive litigation in which he has for so long been engaged. In these circumstances it would be unfair to the Respondents that the appellants' failure in this most unnecessary appeal should not carry with it the usual consequences in the matter of costs.

Their Lordships, however while disclaiming all sympathy with the appellants' attitude in this matter, desire to recognise the ability, courtesy and excellent temper, with which he argued his case before the Board. The whole subject of the appeal was highly technical. The appellants' knowledge of the law applicable was extensive, if not always well directed, and his statement of his position in a language not his own was remarkably clear. Their Lordships cannot but regret that so much industry had not been reserved for less barren controversy. On the whole case, their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

COMPANY MEETINGS

DIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING

10 PER SHARE DIVIDEND DECLARED

dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared at the twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Works, which was held at the Currimbhoy, 30, Outram Road, on Tuesday afternoon. Sir Fazlulhoy Currimbhoy presided. The auditor, balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1927 showed a net profit of Rs. 3,212-0-0 including the new of Rs. 4,487-0-7 brought forward from the last account. For the half year ended 30th June 1927 the directors declared an interim dividend at Rs. 8 per share thus utilising Rs. 96,000 in all. Directors recommended that the balance of Rs. 2,25,505-2-0 be disposed of as follows:

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share Rs. 1,20,000, depreciation account building and machinery making Rs. 10,000, Provision for income tax Rs. 13,000, Reserve Fund Rs. 19,108-7-8 and balance carried forward Rs. 5,094-10-4, making Rs. 2,25,505-2-0.

The annual report and audited balance sheet were read and adopted. A resolution expressing deep sense of regret at the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (2nd son) was also passed. The meeting was presided over by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (3rd son) and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy on the part of Directors. The meeting terminated after appointing auditors.

INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD

EXCELLENT PROGRESS IN 1927

The report of the working of the company for the period ending 31st December 1927 has now been received and we congratulate the directors and the management on the very excellent progress that the company has made. The Indian Mercantile has conducted itself strictly to fire insurance business only; and at a time when fires and other accidents throughout the world have been frequent, it is certainly a notable fact that the Indian Mercantile has been able to show a very nominal ratio in this department. For a company to have as low as 4.46 per cent of its net income as loss ratio is a volume for the great care that has been exercised in the selection of the risks. It is very rarely that any fire insurance company can claim such a record. The average loss ratio with some of the biggest companies in the world varies anywhere from 40 to 50 per cent of the annual income.

The Indian Mercantile writes a moderate business only. Last year the net income was Rs. 96,834/5/7. Losses paid and provision for outstanding for the year came to Rs. 5,10/6. The expenses of management absorbed Rs. 29,996/13. The outgoing came to Rs. 34,312/7/6. Indian Mercantile, therefore, has been able to show an actual trading profit of 65 per cent on its actual income. The company's income from investments and transfer fees came to Rs. 77/3/3. The company has provided a sum of Rs. 1,70,000 as Fire Fund. All fire companies maintain 40 per cent of the year's income. Judged on this basis, the Indian Mercantile has provided nearly 180 per cent of the previous years premium income. Over and above this the company has provided a General Reserve Fund of Rs. 5,000. A dividend of 12½ per cent on the paid-up capital of the company has been declared which is a very good return for the shareholders.

The investments of the company are well diversified. Altogether the position is excellent by the balance sheet is one which any one connected with the company ought to be proud of.

Until recently the company was doing business only in Bombay. We are glad to find that the company has now opened a branch in Calcutta.

PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

MR. SHARIF'S APPOINTMENT CRITICISED

H. M. Swalehkhann, member of the Executive Council and the Court of the Aligarh University has addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the same University in connection with the appointment of Mr. M. M. Sharif as temporary

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, in the course of which he says that the appointment has not been fully in accord with the question of principle, letting alone the question of his fitness or unfitness for the post. The principle according to him is that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be a non-party man. The fact that the University has been split up into parties has been made no secret of by the Enquiry Committee. They have detected a lack of solidarity among members of the staff. They have also made observations on the appointment of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's success or who according to them must preferably be one who has had no party connection. Mr. Swalehkhann holds that the above principle should be respected even in the case of a temporary appointment. Mr. Sharif he states, is a member of the party actively opposed to Dr. Ziauddin, if not its leader, and his appointment has not been welcomed by the members of the staff. Both by virtue of his high position and his aloofness from politics, Dr. Hyder was the right man, according to Mr. Swalehkhann.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN ENTERPRISE

SWEDISH MATCH FACTORY STRIKE

Mr. R. D. Singh writes:—Are the Indian match-makers of Bombay so dead to their own sense of self-interest as not to perceive in the present strike in the Swedish Match Factory at Ambarnath, the opportunity of a lifetime for the promotion of their own common good? A voluntary strike of more than a thousand hands caused by genuine grievances against the Factory authorities is going on in that locality.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jashimaharaj Jothabhai Labadhas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, what a jolly good 'soul' you are. The like of you is to be found in a million, and if Birkenhead spectacles, which are mercilessly used against Indians whenever a suitable son of the soil is put forward for the 'plum' of an high office, are avoided of only one in a crore is found. No lark is as blithe as you are. Like the miller of the Dee you think that "the days of youth are made for glee, and time is on the wing." Live and let live, enjoy and let others enjoy, is your motto. You are absolutely free from the vice of scandal-mongering, vilifying, or even indulging in a pleasant bazaar-gossiping. Plain living and high thinking is your watchword, as you really believe in it, and not like the average person who trots forth this slogan simply because he or she cannot afford to "live high."

You do not boom the virtues either of self or your Men Sab or of any person with whom you are tied by bonds of blood or purse. But you believe in advertising whatever virtues you and your near and dear ones possess at proper time and in the right place—just like a sensible person who advertises his good wares in good papers (paying of course good prices) with goodly good results. Your "guru" taught you in the College of Practical Politics that it pays to advertise (though one has to pay hard cash, first—of course, if one is honest and not like those who disfigure the Bad Debts Pages of the books of newspapers). You know well that—

"The codfish lays a million eggs,
The helpful hen lays one,
But the codfish does not eackle,
To tell us what she's done;
And so we scorn the codfish eoy,
And the helpful hen we prize,
Which indicates to you and me
It pays to advertise."

So whether you are two-footed cock or hen you are sure to crow or eackle in good press and not gutter-press, and raid the advertisement department without even caring for the commission, if given through a canvasser.

This is the moment for the Indian Match Makers of Bombay to befriend them, and improve their own chances. The activity of the Swedish Match Trust in India is the greatest danger to the development of Indian Match Industry, and if Indian Match makers join to find places for these strikers by distributing them among their own houses, the working of the Ambarnath Factory will suffer such a dislocation that it will not be possible to revive the maximum activity for a good length of time. Nearly half the number of the Strike are men trained on these machines, and will be an asset to Indian Factories. Novices cannot work these machines and a lengthy period of training is necessary to show good results.

Let prayers and petitions to Government for protection go and let us begin a chapter of self-help.

THE SCINDIA NAVIGATION CO.

DEMAND FOR EXTENDED FIELD OF ACTIVITIES

MR. NAROTTAM MORARJEE'S ASSURANCE.

Great interest is taken in local shipping and business circle in the mission of Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to Geneva as the Indian Employers' Delegate. Considerable hopes are entertained that the visit of Mr. Narottam Morarjee to the Continent and England may result in the extension of the activities of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. In this connection, copies of telegrams exchanged between the leading Indian shippers and Mr. Narottam Morarjee throw light on the developments that are looked forward to.

On the 3rd instant the following telegram signed by leading shippers and merchants led by Mr. Adamjee Haji Dawood, Mr. Amarchand and Madhavji, Mr. Husain Kasim Dada, Mr. Ganji Premjee, Haji Ghelabhai, Haji Habib Pir Mohamed, Dr. Raoji Nense, and others, was sent to Mr. Narottam Morarjee.

"We, the undersigned Indian Merchants' Shippers, Rangoon, wish to congratulate you on your mission to Geneva Labour Conference on behalf of Indian Government and hope you will boldly stress Indian view-point. We wish you 'bon voyage', good health. We desire to take this opportunity of advising you that it is common knowledge that all Indian merchants are supporting Scindia as best as possible under the existing circumstances and we think the Scindia Company should increase its fleet of big and small cargo steamers and extend field of operation and we beg to further press that four, five passenger steamers should be arranged as soon as convenient and possible as in our opinion this latter step by Scindia is at once vitally necessary in the interests of the Company, shippers and trade. We hope you will kindly give this matter your earnest consideration."

MR. MORARJEE'S REPLY.

To the above telegram, Mr. Narottam Morarjee replied as follows, on the 5th instant:—

"Deeply touched by your good wishes

THE CAPITULATIONS IN PERSIA

(Continued from page 6.)

Knight Sir Anthony Shirley. It runs as follows (I modernise the archaic spelling):—

"Our absolute commandment, will and pleasure, is, that our countries and dominions shall be, from this day, open to all Christian people, and to their religion; and in such sort that none of ours of any condition, shall presume to give them any evil word. And because of the amity now enjoyed with the princes who profess Christ I do give this patent for all Christian merchants, to repair and traffic, in and through our dominions, without disturbances or molestations of any duke, prince, governor, or captain, or any, of whatsoever office or quality of ours; but that all merchandise that they shall bring, shall be so privileged that none of any dignity or authority, shall have power to look into it. Neither shall our religious men, of whatsoever sort they be, dare disturb them or speak in matters of faith. Neither shall any of our justices have power over their persons or goods, for any cause or act whatsoever."

A further Farman was issued by Shah Safavi. It provided that in criminal cases Englishmen should be punished by their own ambassadors. Thus European British subjects enjoyed a privileged position in Persia prior even to the treaty of Turkomanчай concluded between Russia and Persia exactly a century ago in 1828. Shah Safavi conferred privileges on the British in spite of opposition from the Dutch and French.

NADIE SHAH'S DECREE.

In 1736 Nadir Shah renewed all the privileges of the British in Persia except the right of receiving one thousand tomans yearly from the Customs of Bunder Abbas. He directed that all the English merchants should be treated with civility and justice. By the treaty of Turkomanчай litigation between Russian subjects should be dealt with by Russian Consuls and disputes between Russian and Persian subjects should be decided by Persian officials in the presence of a representative of the Consulate. Other nations claimed as favourable a treatment as was accorded

for 'bon voyage' and for the success of my mission. Shall try to serve my country at Geneva to the best of my lights. Am fully conscious of the continuous good-will and active support of Indian shippers who have not only enabled the Company to serve common interests, but also have helped it to reach stability. Greatly rejoice at the strong demand, desire and advice of such influential shippers as your good selves for increasing the fleet of the Scindia Company for widening field of its activities and for entering into the passenger traffic to meet needs of our countrymen, because I perceive in your sentiments true realisation of India's economic emancipation and consider them proper bulwark for the further growth of Indian Mercantile Marine. Let me assure you that the Scindia Company will do its utmost to meet your requirements consistently with its present resources and obligations. Again thank you all for your good wishes."

EMPLOYERS TO TAKE CONCERTED ACTION

MR. MORARJEE TO MEET SWEDISH AND DANISH EMPLOYERS

It is reliably understood that Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, who proceeded on Saturday to Geneva as the Indian Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, has received, and accepted an invitation from the Employers' Organisation of Sweden and Denmark to proceed to those countries, prior to attending the session of the Labour Conference at Geneva. The object of the invitation is to enable the employers to take concerted action. Special arrangements are said to have been made to enable Mr. Narottam Morarjee to see and acquaint himself at close quarters with the industrial conditions of these two countries.

BY TURKOMANCHAI TREATY TO RUSSIAN SUBJECTS

There was, however, an annexure to the treaty. It provided extra-territorial rights. There was nothing special about it. For it served only to confirm and regularise what was already customary. To be fair to the Russians, it is admitted by even British writers that they then took no undue advantage. For the Persians had immediately before Turkomanчай suffered a severe defeat and had to surrender a large piece of territory and to pay an indemnity of three million pounds.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S LEAD.

In 1921, the Soviet Government declared these and other treaties abrogated. They however, neither repaid the indemnity nor gave back Persia the territories which were robbed under the treaties of Gulistan (1813) and Turkomanчай. The provision of freedom of trade followed as a matter of course since it was a reciprocal arrangement. But as I indicated at the time the Soviet representatives in Persia placed a severe embargo on the entry of goods from Northern Persia into Russian territory. That embargo has not been wholly relieved. Persia has to submit 'noles volens.' Her perishable commodities in the North cannot be hauled across country to the Persian Gulf. The Caspian is the only outlet.

The first Treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Persia was concluded in 1841. It was superseded by the Treaty of Peace signed at Persia in 1857. According to the latter "the treatment of their respective subjects and their trade shall in every respect be placed on the same footing of the subjects of the most favoured nations."

A commercial Convention between Great Britain and Persia was concluded in 1903. It was formally stipulated 'inter alia':—

"That British subjects and imports into Persia, as well as Persian subjects and Persian imports into the British Empire shall continue to enjoy under all conditions the most favoured nation treatment."

Further according to the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, "Her Britannic Majesty may hold, exercise or enjoy any jurisdiction which Her Majesty hath or may at any time hereafter have, within a foreign country, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had

acquired that jurisdiction by the conquest or conquest of territory." The claims here advanced naturally strike young Persia as excessive. The British subjects in Persia were to be treated on the basis of the most favourable nation treatment, the interpretation being in the light of the Treaties of the Persian Government with other nations containing extra-territorial clauses. All those previous treaties, conventions, agreements etc., must be abrogated and a new treaty by mutual consent signed before the present international relations are placed on a totally new footing. Further we are warned:—

"Much care and more time than Persian Government seem disposed to allow, will be necessary to devise a workable plan."

INDIA'S GREAT INTEREST.

All that we Indians taking anxious concern in the prosperity of Persia have to expect from Persia is the publication and effective enforcement of a code of laws which while depriving the British or any foreigner of domineering or undue privileges secures for non-Persian subjects a treatment in the spirit of equity and equality. We can no longer go by western precedents. They are narrow and offend against the natural privileges of man as an international unit. If any harshness seems to emanate from Persia with reference to her dealings with aliens in her midst, we have to remember the treatment which the United States accords to Asians and especially Indians. If regenerated Persia endeavours to be master in her own home and house, it cannot lie in the mouth at any rate of some of the Western powers to make a grievance of it.

HOW BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY CAN BE IMPROVED

(Continued from page 6.)

kill the industry by their insincerity and idleness they will come to the same troubles as their employers are at present. I have seen them talking among themselves and have found that their heart is full of hatred towards their employers. They do not realise that their employers are working more than they do and besides they take greater risk. At present they have refused to work on more than two looms and also they do not want to allow anybody to work on three looms. I have myself worked on the looms when a student in the Textile Department of Baroda Kalabhuwan and I also worked in one of the Bombay mills in 1913. I am sure it is very easy to work on three to four looms if they are properly fitted and the yarn is of better quality and of the required test.

MIDDLE CLASS MEN AS MILL-WORKERS.

I think at present a good weaver can earn about Rs. 70 a month if he is regular in attendance—and the work is not so hard that middle class people cannot do it. I am sure these middle class people will work very hard with the utmost sincerity and care and they will give at least 20 to 25 per cent. more production after three or four months when they will be accustomed to the work.

I am thinking over the practical side of this question and I am convinced that they will turn out the best labourers the country has ever seen. I have tried to put some young men to work as ordinary labourers but the difficulty comes in as under:—

Many of the present labourers are accustomed to use filthy language while at work and if we put one or two young men in the midst of these people they would harass these new comers in any and every way they like and would not allow these new men to work with them.

SEPARATE SHEDS.

If some of the mills of our City will try to give a separate shed of looms or spindles to a batch of, say, 50 to 100 middle class educated young men, I am sure they will learn this work very easily and very soon. There will be no difficulty in getting a batch of 50 or 100 men if any mill gives separate facilities to these young men. I am prepared to supply the first batch of 50 young men if any mill can arrange for such facilities and give these young men Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 a month in the beginning for two months. In order to encourage these people I am prepared to attend the mills every morning for two months and work with them side by side for three hours every morning. I am of opinion that while working at the mills intellect and brain are more necessary than physical strength.

Our mills are working 25 to 26 days per month but as far as I understand the average attendance of a labourer is not more than 20 days a month and by this irregularity a part of the mills machinery remains idle every day. If middle class people are once accustomed to this work they will be the most regular workers and this drawback will be done away with.

Middle class educated people will be more obedient workers than the present labourers. Every body who is connected with the industry knows that the present labourer is so very indifferent that even if he has a little headache or if his distant relative gets little fever he will come at once and say "Salam Sab, I am going away. Give me my pay" while a clerk working in the mills will not leave the work before he is granted leave by

his head, even if his father or mother is seriously ill.

If our mill-owners can at least introduce 10 per cent of this middle class workers the result will be that the present labourer will have to change his attitude and come to the standard of new workers. At least there are about 15,000 young men in this big city who are hard working honest people but without any employment and if proper encouragement is given to them, I am sure they will not resent this work after a short period of trial.

ATTRACT MIDDLE CLASS YOUTH.

Your Association should take up steps to invite these young people by calling mass meetings and giving advertisements with the following assurance:—

- (1) That they will be treated fairly and with respect by the heads of the Department.
- (2) That they will be given proper facilities and training to learn efficiency.
- (3) That once the mills have sufficient number of such workers they will make necessary changes for better air and ventilation.

I think once your Association will take up this question many people will come out to help the mill-owners and would thus command influence over the middle class people.

Sir, if this experiment is successful the industry will be relieved from the tyranny of Jobbers as well as Head Jobbers who do nothing but swallow much both from the mills and the labourers also are under their thumb. These Jobbers are the real cause of all troubles between the mills and the labourers.

Sir, it will not cost more than a lakh or two for this experiment if your Association wants really to improve the present situation. Again, this amount is very little considering the present position of the industry.

The present general strike, I believe, is due to two reasons:—(1) Irresponsible agitation by mischief-makers who have no stake in the industry and blind following of the workers, not educated enough to understand their position. (2) The indifference and silence on the part of mill-owners in co-operating with their workers and lack of confidence in themselves for putting their case before the public and the world at large.

As suggested by me if your Association is prepared to consider my proposal, I believe such general strikes without proper reasons will be impossible to be created by mischief-mongers, because then the workers themselves being educated will be able to judge in a right way and hence the first reason of the present general strike will not be possible in future.

I do not understand why your Association and the mill-owners are so dreadfully silent and do not come out to explain their case. Excuse me, Sir, when I say that the utter silence on the part of mill-owners is nothing short of cowardice. One might think they do not understand their own business.

Although I believe that this present strike is nothing but a mischief, still the result is that sympathy of other people of the world goes with the workers because they do not realise the present condition of the industry and because mill-owners do not come out to explain the position. Certainly nobody will care to understand your view-point unless you come out in the public and the Press.

It is high time that your Association should frankly disclose the present position of the industry and should hold public meetings in every corner to counteract the extensive propaganda going on by the so-called Labour leaders.

(The concluding portion of this letter will be published in tomorrow's "Chronicle.")

BENGAL SUFFERS FROM "SURFEIT OF LITERARY EDUCATION"

PLEA FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Mr. H. E. Stapleton, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, participating in a debate on Dr. D. N. Maitra's paper on "A plea for schools of popular education in India" at the weekly luncheon at the Rotary Club, this afternoon, emphasised that as far as Bengal was concerned what was badly needed was physical, not literary, education. He said: "If you shut down the Calcutta University for five years, I do not think it will do Bengal any harm. There is a surfeit of literary education. We must concentrate on physical education." Mr. Stapleton attributed to the lack of sound physique among Bengalis the predominance of Marwaris and Scotchmen in the jute trade of Bengal.—A. F.

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The Bombay Samachar

is a Nationalist Gujrati daily
established in 1819.

It has served the Bombay
Presidency public for over
108 years.

MILLOWNERS SPEAK OUT.

(Continued from page 7.)
struggle of the workers was interna-
tional, and though the employers at
first sight might sympathise with the
national movement they looked to their
profits first.

DETERMINED TO CARRY OUT REFORMS.

MILLOWNERS OUTLINE POLICY.

The Committee of the Bombay Mil-
lowners' Association have issued the fol-
lowing statement in continuation of their
previous one:—

In the first statement issued to the
Press on the 3rd instant, we had shown
how grossly the attitude of the mil-
lowners towards their workers was mis-
represented by interested persons, some
of whom are openly out to create trouble.
Whatever be the nature and extent of
such misrepresentation, the fact remains
that those who have at the present jun-
cture taken upon themselves the respon-
sibility of advising and leading the tex-
tile workers of Bombay have induced
them to go on strike before formulating
their grievances or even placing their
alleged complaints before their employ-
ers. The method of securing what these
leaders take a pride in calling a "general"
strike was one of intimidation pure
and simple. At the eleventh hour at-
tempts were made by the "moderate"
leaders to prevail upon men not to resort
to strike, but these attempts proved un-
availing. These "moderates" were
hushed out of whatever little power or
influence they had over the men by the
"extremists" and were finally obliged to
make common cause with them. As a
result, a Strike Committee has been set
up consisting of an equal proportion of
both the elements.

"BOLSHIE" BOGEY AGAIN.

The Strike Committee is composed of
30 members, 10 of whom, as is shown in
their letter to our Association dated 4th
May, are "outsiders" in no sense con-
nected with the mill-workers of Bombay.
Guided apparently by their "advisers"
the labour "leaders" have started a vol-
unteer corps with a "C. I. D." staff
attached in imitation of certain commu-
nist organisations of Europe and are now
giving the citizens of Bombay an exhibi-
tion of what is termed "peaceful" pic-
ketting. These volunteers have been as-
signed the task of inducing a few workers
who are still performing the essential
services in the mills, of keeping steam in
the Boilers to comply with insurance re-
gulations, of cleaning and oiling machines
or keeping a watch and ward over the
mill properties, to keep away from work.
The only way in which these men as well
as the clerks who look after delivering
of cloth or receiving cotton bales can be
kept away is by threats covert or open.
The tactics which these volunteers are
adopting of intimidating various persons
is sooner or later bound to lead to a
breach of the peace, and we feel con-
strained to point out that the entire re-
sponsibility will then lie at the door of
the members of the Strike Committee who
are organisers of the movement. No
secret is made of the intentions of some
at least of the advisers of the labour or-
ganisations whose declared policy is the
destruction of capital. It is in pursuit
of this policy that they are now trying
their level best to keep away the few
workers mentioned above so that the
very machinery, which is the source of
providing bread to the workers, may be
seriously damaged at the earliest possible
moment. This policy, it may be useful
to state, is in marked contrast to that
adopted by Trade Unions in other parts
of the world in times of industrial dis-
putes, and is a striking commentary on
the selfishness professed for the work-
people by some of our labour leaders.
It is this Strike Committee that has
formulated a few "demands" which have
already been published broadcast in the

Press. A detailed reply to these demands
will be made public at an early date.

REPLY TO LABOUR DEMANDS.

In the meantime, it is essential to give
a general outline of the policy which our
Association proposes to adopt. We might
here just remind the public that the two
main conclusions reached by the Tariff
Board after a very patient and exhaus-
tive inquiry regarding the Bombay indus-
try were (1) that the Bombay mills chief-
ly owing to their high labour cost were
not able to stand in competition not only
against Japan but also against up-coun-
try mills, and (2) it was therefore abso-
lutely necessary that certain reforms with
a view to increase the efficiency of labour
must be carried out if a direct cut in
wages was to be avoided. The Tariff
Board has made certain specific sugges-
tions and our Association is determined
to adopt such of them as are likely to
bring relief to the industry in Bombay.
The Committee of our Association have
definitely come to the conclusion that the
most important thing to be done in this
connection is to standardise not only
wages but also the muster rolls with a
view to do away with a number of spare
men employed in the past. Hours of
work must also be regularised, and al-
though in the past men in certain depart-
ments were permitted to work for less
than the hours laid down by the Factory
Act, namely, 10 hours, there is no reason
why these men should not now be asked
to work in the same manner as the rest
of their fellow-workers. If wages of la-
bour are not to be reduced, it is essential
that all existing anomalies be done away
with and higher efficiency obtained either
by reducing the number of supernume-
rary men or getting a little more work
out of the operatives and finally by en-
forcing the proper hours of work. With
the same object in view, it is also neces-
sary to enforce certain disciplinary mea-
sures. It is a well-known fact that, al-
though in theory the operative is sup-
posed to work for 10 hours during the
day, a good deal of his time is wasted
in taking meals during working hours, in
smoking and in loitering about the com-

HELP FROM MOSCOW

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION GETS 7,890 DOLLARS

Mr. N. M. Joshi, The President of the
Bombay Textile Labour Union has re-
ceived a sum of 7,890 Dollars (Rs. 20,916-12-9)
from Vounoff, Moscow.

Measures will be devised where-
by all reasonable facilities will be grant-
ed to the men, but the appalling waste of
time that has been hitherto permitted
will have to be put a stop to. With a
view to reduce absenteeism certain ef-
ficiency measures will have to be intro-
duced. The system of employing jobbers
and of recruiting labour will have to be
revised.

NO HALF-MEASURES.

A special Sub-Committee assisted by
experts has been at work over all these
problems for a long time. The task is
an arduous one, but is now nearing com-
pletion.

All this is stated not in any spirit of
antagonism to labour, but with a view to
place all facts before the public. What
the Committee of the Association desire
to make quite plain is that they are de-
termined to carry out whatever reforms
they believe to be absolutely essential for
the existence of the textile industry in
Bombay, irrespective of Strikes. In view
of the recommendations made by the Tar-
iff Board, the Association owes it to the
public, as well as to all interests con-
cerned including labour, that it should do
its very best to see that these recommen-
dations and suggestions are not merely
shelved, but translated into action as far
as practicable.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS

At the meeting of the Joint Strike
Committee held on Tuesday last at the
Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, the
complaint of one of the volunteers of the
Committee that while picketing at the
Mathuradas Mills, Desai Road, in the
morning on the same day, he was as-
saulted by a police officer and one of the
Officers of the said mill, was considered
and it was decided that legal steps should
be taken against the persons who are
alleged to have assaulted the volunteers.

PRINCE CARLO'S MANIFESTO.

"BREACH OF COMITY OF NATIONS."

LONDON, May 8.

The question of the position of Prince
Carol was raised in the House of Com-
mons by Commander Kenworthy who de-
scribed the issue of the manifesto by
Prince Carol calling on the Rumanians to
oust Prince Michael and instal Prince
Carol on the throne as a breach of the
comity of nations.

Forthwith Sir W. Joynson-Hicks's reply
announced that after consulting the For-
eign Secretary he had caused Prince
Carol to be informed that his presence in
England was no longer welcome, and that

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State time and date of birth or note the
time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhinji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer,
P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathia-
war) Una, writes on 20-10-1926—"I have
tried many Astrologers both native and
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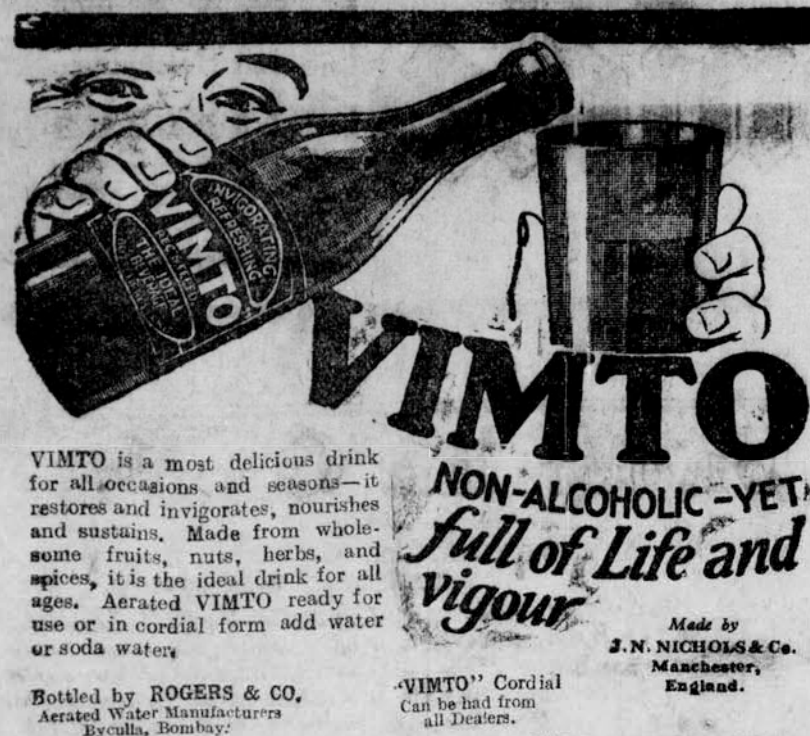
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That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY

PRINCES' SCHEME CONSIDERED.

PEOPLE NOT TAKEN INTO CONFIDENCE

Mr. Manilal Kothari, who is now in Calcutta in connection with the All-India Das Memorial Fund collection has issued the following to the press on the present problem of Indian States:—

"The tentative proposals of the draft scheme formulated by the Conference of the Princes held at Bombay and presumably submitted to the Butler Committee as well as the resolutions adopted by it are of such a far-reaching character and implications that they require to be closely studied and critically examined by all those who are interested in the welfare of the Indian States and who desire a bond of union and co-operation between the States and the Government of India such as would eventually lead to a federation or union of both on a just and equitable basis.

THE SCHEME.

The scheme as adumbrated provides for the creation of the three bodies viz., (1) The Viceroy in Indian States in Council; (2) The Governor-General in Indian States in Council; (3) The Union Court. The full details of the scheme are not made available to the public. It would have been indeed fair to the people directly and indirectly affected by the scheme if the same had been published fully and the public opinion invited on it. Of these three proposals the first one requires a very serious consideration. On the plea that they owe allegiance to the Crown, the Princes claim direct relations with it and the first of the proposed constitution viz. the Viceroy in Indian States in Council will discuss their relations with the Paramount Power and the respective treaty rights and obligations. If this claim for which there is no historical or legal evidence is conceded it is bound to create a situation of great difficulty not only for the seventy millions of Indians but also for the people of British India who with awakened consciousness of their right of self-determination are struggling for Swaraj.

It is difficult, nay impossible, for the people of the States to reconcile themselves to this idea of allegiance to and direct relations with the Crown with its numerous serious implications. It will virtually mean an altogether separate polity and an artificial isolation for them from the people of British India with whom they are united by common bonds of race, religion, commerce and trade. Such a state of things is unthinkable.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

As for the treaties about which so much is being made, just to emphasise their sanctity as against the scant attention that they not infrequently receive from the Paramount Power it is to be remembered that they lack the very constitutional essentials. They were mostly entered into by the rulers of various States with the East India Company at a time when the affairs in the country were mostly in an unsettled state and the people vitally affected had absolutely no voice therein. The conditions have since greatly changed. Both the Princes and the people are now fairly awakened and have become articulate. The treaties, therefore, in view of these changed conditions need to be completely revised and remodelled in a manner so as to ensure full regard for the will and the welfare of the people and sufficient securities for the position, rights, dignity and interests of the Princes.

THE PRINCES' RESOLUTIONS.

Of the various resolutions adopted by the Princes at their Conference, those affirming their resolve to devote to the moral and material progress of the people of their States, the advantages resulting from the equitable adjustment of the fiscal and economic issues and reaffirming their abiding determination to ensure the rule of law in their States and to promote the welfare and good government of their people, will no doubt be much appreciated. It must be stated, however, that the experience of the people of the States has been bad and bitter in the past. In spite of this solemn resolve on the part of the Princes to do this, that and several other things for the good of the people, the latter will continue to have their own misgivings unless and until the former take some earnest and immediate steps to introduce and accelerate the system of responsible Government, in their respective territories.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

The rule of Law and good Government may prove to be something better than the state of things that now obtain in the States generally in the name of Government, but that will not satisfy the ever growing requirements and the legitimate aspirations of the people. They want a substantial measure of Responsible Government based on representative institutions wherein (1) the privy purse of the Princes shall be altogether separated from the general finances of the States;

(2) the finances of the States shall be put on a sound basis so as to be available for the welfare of the people and (3) the elementary rights of citizenship, rights of association, free speech, free press and rights of property etc. shall be sufficiently secured.

THE PEOPLES' SCHEME.

The scheme formulated by the Princes' Conference is presumably placed before the Butler Committee. Sir Leslie Scott the Legal Adviser of the Princes Conference will, it is understood lead the necessary evidence before the Committee in London. The unfortunate part of the affair is that the people who are most vitally affected by the proposed new constitution have not at all been taken into confidence before or after the formulation of the scheme. What was still worse, the Inquiry Committee appointed by the India Office, though named the States Enquiry Committee, was not authorised to record the evidence of the peoples' representatives. The India Office should have surely known that not Princes alone but people and Princes combined form the States. Under these circumstances, the people of the States would be quite justified in not accepting any conclusions that may be arrived at by the India Office on the recommendations of the Butler Committee, on which the voice of the seventy millions has been deliberately shut out. The only proper course now for the people is to immediately bestir themselves and formulate their own scheme, clearly defining the rights and obligations of the people and Princes, and the place of the States in the future polity of India and back it up with voluminous public opinion both within and without the States.

KING AMANULLAH AND BRITAIN

RUMOURS OF A TREATY

BERLIN, April 9.

The Berlin Correspondent of "Hindu" writes:—

King Amanullah's visit to Europe has evoked universal interest. It is referred to in the world press as an event of international significance. No one bothers to ask why, because it is obvious to all students of politics, that Afghanistan, though not a very important country according to modern conceptions either from a military or a financial point of view, yet on account of its geographical position, can and will play a very great role in the most important of all international issues in the present day world—Anglo-Russian rivalry. Even before King Amanullah's visit to London, there appeared reports, repeated reports, in several continental papers to the effect that Great Britain was trying hard to "draw" Afghanistan into military alliance against the Soviet Union. Much attention was not paid to these reports. On the 2nd of April the London correspondent of the important daily "Vossische Zeitung" reported that Afghanistan has entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Britain against Russia and Turkey. English officers are to train Afghan troops and England is going to be entrusted with construction of railways and aerodromes in Afghanistan. The report continues: "After the inspection tour of the British War Secretary to the North-Western Frontier of India, one judges pessimistically the possibility of defending India against an attack from outside, and above from the North. From the aerodromes in Afghanistan one can reach the thickly populated towns in India, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay in six twelve hours. Besides the recruiting of trust-worthy native soldiers is being made more and more difficult by the nationalist agitation, which is extending to the village which till now had supplied the most trust-worthy troops. Afghan troops under English leadership will solve the problem favourably because Afghan hill tribes stand since centuries in deadly enmity with the Indians, and hence it will be impossible to win them for the national or pan-Asiatic movement which proceeds from India." This report is very interesting. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," a paper which stands in fairly close relations with Wilhelmstrasse, writes: "The reports in the English press in connection with the King's visit that an alliance is going to be concluded with England can only be right in the form that an agreement relating to frontier and commercial questions might be arrived at. An alliance directed against another power (Russia) will be a contradiction to the policy pursued by the King till now."

THE G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE

BHAVANAGAR DARBAR'S DONATION

The Bhavnagar Darbar has sent a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Dean of the Sethi Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College for a scholarship to be called the Bhavnagar State Entrance Scholarship to be awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks at the Inter-Science Examination of the Bombay University and who desires to prosecute his studies at the Sethi Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.—A. P.

THE PREMIER MILLS

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Premier Mills Ltd. was held in the Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, on

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The casual advertiser gives it a vigorous shake, gathers the small one-time yield, discontented that it is not "bumper" bountiful.

The wise advertiser, like the careful orchardist, knows that only so much of the golden fruit ripens at a time. He shakes the tree a little to-day, and a little to-morrow, after Time has ripened more of the fruit.

....And the consistent and persistent advertiser also knows that the yearly bumper crop of silver rupees is the total yield of not one day, week, or month, but the result of constantly "shaking" the tree for the fruit as it gradually ripens.

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Bombay Chronicle

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MOMBASA, KENYA.

Tuesday, afternoon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presided.

The audited balance sheet for year ended 31st December 1927 was read and adopted. It showed a net profit of Rs. 21,704-11-3 including the balance of Rs. 18,462-2-0 brought forward from the last account, which the Directors recommended to carry forward.

The Directors regretted to state that during the entire period under report, trade was in a depressed condition and

the realisation in value especially of coarse cloth being not remunerative, the Company was unable to show better results.

The building, machinery and stock of the Company were insured against fire and riots for Rs. 50,95,100.

The meeting appointed Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (3rd Baronet) as Director and re-elected Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw and Habib Currimbhoy on the board.

After appointing auditors, the meeting terminated.

THE OIL SCANDAL.

A SENATOR'S SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

AFFAIRS OF CONTINENTAL TRADING COMPANY

The revived inquiry into the scandals connected with, or incidental to, the leasing of the naval oil reserves has been characterized by sensational developments rivaling in public interest those at which the country was aghast when first the iniquity of the main transaction was laid bare.

Though the energetic representatives of the press have faithfully chronicled the disclosures as they were made and interpreted with substantial accuracy what was told to the committee, indicating the significance of each item of testimony of consequence, their stories were necessarily piecemeal in character. A connected narrative of the extraordinary transactions of which the Committee has been told ought to be of general interest.

It should be borne in mind that though the Continental Trading Company came into existence contemporaneously with the initiation of the negotiations leading to the leasing of the reserves, there was no inkling of its birth or evanescent career until after the labours of the committee were suspended in the year 1924 to await the determination of the courts on the principle of law upon which Harry F. Sinclair based his refusal to answer questions propounded to him.

The Continental Trading Company was incorporated Nov. 16, 1921, and began its business life next day. On Nov. 30, 1921, E. L. Doheny made his celebrated "loan" to Fall, and in the last week of that year Sinclair visited the Secretary of the Interior at his ranch at Tres Rios, then expanded by the acquisition of the adjacent Harris property, a deal that excited the suspicion of his neighbours who knew that Fall was "broke."

DISCOVERY OF THE LIBERTY BONDS.

The mysterious Continental Trading Company came to light in the course of the preparation of Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts for the trial of the suit of the Government brought at Cheyenne, Wyo., to cancel the lease of the Teapot Dome. Proving around among the records of the banks in which Fall had accounts in the West a reference was found to 3 1/2 per cent. Liberty bonds, the numbers of which were noted.

Through the Treasury these were traced to the Continental Trading Company, for which they had been purchased with others aggregating 3,080,000 dol. face value by the New York branch of the Dominion Bank of Canada. It was then developed that of the bonds so acquired 230,500 dol. worth, face value, were delivered by Fall's son-in-law to a bank at Pueblo, Col., the avails going in part to liquidate obligations to the bank from a company the stock of which was owned jointly by Fall and his son-in-law, in part to pay off Fall's personal debts, and the remainder to the credit of his account.

Inquiry revealed that the Continental Trading Company was organized, as stated, in 1921 by one H. S. Osler of Toronto, Canada, all others connected with the institution being clerks in his law office, and that it had dissolved in 1923. The story of its entrance into the business world was told by ex-Senator Thomas of Colorado, practicing law at the capital. He was called to New York by Colonel A. E. Humphreys, a client whose home was likewise at Denver, to assist in drafting a contract for the sale to the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company and the Prairie Oil and Gas Company by companies controlled by Humphreys of 33,333,333 barrels of oil, a part of the product of a rich field opened up by Humphreys in West Texas.

Conferences were held by Thomas, Humphreys and his son on the one side and Harry F. Sinclair, Robert W. Stewart and Henry M. Blackmer, associated with the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, and James E. O'Neil, the managing head of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, on the other. The stock of the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company is owned, the one-half by the Sinclair Consolidated Company, dominated by Sinclair, and the one-half by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, of the Board of Directors of which Stewart then was and still is the Chairman. Blackmer was at that time the strong man in the Midwest Refining Company, all of the stock of which was then and still is owned by the Standard of Indiana. (The resignation of H. M. Blackmer as a director in the Midwest Refining Company was announced by the Chairman of the Board at Denver on March 28.) O'Neil directed the business of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

The negotiations terminating in an ag-

The oil scandal grows in magnitude far beyond the implications of the sensational disclosures of four years ago. The first stage of investigation by a Senate committee brought out circumstances connected with the leasing of naval oil reserves to Harry F. Sinclair and E. L. Doheny. The second and present stage of the investigation inquires into the affairs of the Continental Trading Company and the disposal of its profits. In this article, the first that he has written for publication, Senator Walsh of Montana, a leading member of the investigating committee, pieces together in an article in "New York Times" the evidence that has been brought out bit by bit since the affairs of the mysterious Continental Trading Company were brought to light.

reeminent. Thomas was about to write the contract from notes taken by him during the conference when he was told that the Continental Trading Company was to be named in the contract as the purchaser. There naturally arose a question as to the financial responsibility of that company, but all misgivings were still by the assurance that its obligation would be guaranteed by the two companies who throughout the negotiations were spoken of as the purchasers.

THE CONTRACT SIGNED AND SEALED.

The contract having been drafted, there then appeared, for the first time, the Toronto lawyer who the day before brought the Continental Trading Company into being and who, as President of that company, signed and sealed it.

The vendor companies became bound through the signature of Humphreys and the guarantee endorsement was executed by O'Neil for the Prairie Oil and Gas Company and by Sinclair and Stewart, purporting to act as directors of the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, though they were not in fact such—a circumstance of no consequence seeing that the transaction was subsequently ratified by the Board of Directors of that company.

Further information was secured by counsel representing the Government in the litigation, civil and criminal, that while the Continental Trading Company, by its contract heretofore referred to, guaranteed as stated, acquired the right to have from Humphreys 33,333,333 barrels of oil at dollars 1.50 per barrel, it on the same day contracted to sell to the guaranteeing companies at dollars 1.75 per barrel, O'Neil signing for the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, Sinclair and Stewart for the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company.

Deliveries were made under the contract until June 1, 1923, when the contract of the Continental with the Humphreys companies was transferred to the guaranteeing companies, they paying for it dollars 400,000.

The profits theretofore realized, 25 cents per barrel, being thus swelled, the Dominion Bank of Canada, to which remittances were made, bought with the avails from time to time, under directions from Osler, 3 1/2 per cent. Liberty bonds to the amount of dollars 3,080,000. These, under directions from the same source, were by the bank, after taking out 2 per cent., which went to the credit of Osler, evidently his commission, divided into four packages, each containing an equal amount, and delivered to him.

THE BONDS TRACED.

It was established at the trial at Cheyenne of the suit to cancel the Teapot Dome lease that the bonds heretofore referred to as having been delivered to the Pueblo bank for Fall were among those thus acquired by the Continental Trading Company. The Dominion Bank kept no record of the numbers of the bonds purchased by it, but it did note the brokerage firms through which they were bought and their identity was established by their records.

The foregoing constitutes in outline the sum of the information at the command of the Government, either at the trial at Cheyenne or at the criminal trial of Fall and Sinclair in the District of Columbia, baited in consequence of the "shadowing" of the jury by Burns detectives employed by Sinclair.

There was no direct evidence on either trial concerning how the bonds came into the possession of the son-in-law of Fall, who turned them over to the Pueblo

bank, nor regarding the source from which he obtained them. In both instances he declined to testify on the ground that his evidence might tend to incriminate him.

An effort was made to take the testimony of O'Neil and Blackmer, who had fled to France, when it seemed likely they would be called as witnesses, under letters rogatory issued to the courts of that country; but they, too, declined to testify and, strangely, compulsory process cannot be resorted to in that republic against recalcitrant witnesses.

In like manner an attempt was made to compel Osler to relate the story of the evanescent life of the Continental Trading Company, but he took refuge in the plea of privilege of counsel. Persisting in his refusal to answer, he was committed for contempt, his plea being overruled. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus, but again was adjudged not to be protected by the rule that counsel cannot be forced to disclose confidential professional communications. From the judgment thus rendered against him he appealed and departed on a lion hunt to South Africa. Meanwhile Judge Kennedy, sitting at Cheyenne, denied a motion of the Government for a continuance until the deposition of Osler could be taken, and the effort to get his testimony proved abortive.

BLACKMER CREEPT TO CANADA.

Another actor in the drama, Henry M. Blackmer, anticipated the discovery by the committee of the whereabouts of his share of the loot by sending his attorney to tell about it. He, too, cautiously crept to Canada, where he summoned his counsel to tell him that, as in the case of the O'Neil bonds, none of the coupons on his had been cashed except those maturing in December, 1922, and June, 1923, and that they were held intact to the amount of dollars 763,990 in New York.

This was done because he had some misgivings about a claim that might be made thereto by either the Midwest Refining Company or the Standard of Indiana, with the directing head of the latter of which he had been associated in the transaction through which the bonds had been acquired, and of the former of which he was himself the directing officer at a salary of dollars 50,000 or more. In his case it was apparently the promptings of prudence that brought him from his sanctuary, not of conscience, as in the case of O'Neil.

Neither volunteered any information concerning the disposition of the remainder of the bonds, O'Neil indicating quite clearly to his intimate friend, on announcing his purpose to surrender, that he did not desire to be questioned concerning details. It is known, however, that Sinclair participated in the distribution, seeing that Fall got dollars 233,000 worth of the bonds from him, in addition to dollars 25,000 more not identified as Continental bonds, said to have been turned over as a loan in the Summer of 1922 about the time that he and Sinclair started on a trip to Russia in connection with an oil concession which the latter got or hoped to get from the Government of that country.

TURNED OVER TO HAYS.

It was further developed at the original hearing that he had turned over to W. H. Hays, for the Republican National Committee, about December 3, 1923, dollars 75,000 in bonds, which at the later inquest were shown to be Continental bonds. That gentleman, who had been Chairman of the committee mentioned prior to and during the campaign of 1920, and who became Postmaster-General

on the incoming of the Harding Administration in March, 1921, felt impelled, though he had retired from both positions in the Fall of 1923, to help raise funds to meet the large deficit resulting from a somewhat liberal course of spending in that campaign.

He left the impression, if he did not actually state when on the stand in 1924, after much prodding, that the contribution had been made by Sinclair in cash, but another witness revealed that what the committee received were bonds in the amount above indicated, which were converted and applied to the liquidation of an indebtedness at the Empire Trust Company.

On the renewed hearing Mr. Hays voluntarily appeared—whether he had an acute sense that the facts would otherwise be divulged is a matter of speculation—and told the committee that Sinclair had further turned over dollars 185,000 in bonds, in the nature of a loan, to be "used" by the committee in taking care of the debt.

PATTEN CONFIRMS A THEORY.

Information coming to the committee to the effect that that was just what was done was confirmed by the testimony of James Patten of that city, a retired grain speculator of advanced years, who got dollars 25,000 of the bonds from Upham and subscribed for an equal amount. Patten took the bonds but, reflecting on the matter, his sense of decency revolted and he grew angry at being thus approached, but still his conscience by donating an equal amount to a hospital. Other Chicagoans were shown to have subscribed similarly.

Meanwhile the custodians of the papers and effects of Pratt, who died during the Summer of 1927, placed in the hands of the committee, among other papers relating to the transaction in which he figured, a small slip of paper on which were memoranda in pencil in his handwriting, intended to serve as a record of the same, in the lower right hand corner of which were four names—"Weeks," "Andy," "Butler" and "du Pont."

Senator Coleman du Pont got from Hays the dollars 75,000 in bonds which went toward discharging the obligation at the Empire Trust Company of which du Pont was an officer. Weeks had been the recipient of bonds, and so it was a reasonable inference that "Andy," presumably Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator William M. Butler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, had some part in the transaction.

Being called they both asserted that Hays had tendered bonds to them, to the former dollars 50,000, and to the latter dollars 25,000, but that they had declined to accept them, though Secretary Mellon, who was told the bonds were provided by Sinclair, made a contribution in the amount of the bonds sent him.

Neither of them manifested any resentment such as stirred Patten, nor did either rebuke Hays, or counsel him to return the bonds to Sinclair, or make any effort to dissuade him from "using" the bonds, nor did either take any steps to prevent his "use" of them. Moreover, at the outset of its work the committee sought the aid of the Treasury and had been assured by the Secretary that the Secret Service of his department would give the committee all possible assistance. It responded and was collaborating with the committee in its efforts to trace the bonds, though neither had had any information touching the connection of the Secretary with any of them.

MELLON'S RETURN OF THE BONDS.

Hays, recalled, explained his failure to mention his effort to get Mellon and Butler to take the bonds by saying that he felt called upon only to tell about how the bonds were "used." He added that the bonds tendered to Mellon—actually he had them for a week or ten days—were the dollars 50,000 worth he had said on his earlier appearances never were "used" and were turned back to Sinclair. Presumably the dollars 25,000 which Butler refused went to Weeks, Sinclair having recovered dollars 100,000 of the dollars 185,000 worth "loaned," "glancing an eye of pity on his (Hays's) losses" through speculations in Sinclair stock, generously released Hays from any obligation arising out of the "loan" of the stock by making a further contribution to the debt fund of dollars 85,000, or dollars 160,000 in all, a sum which no other contributor approached—not even Andrew W. Mellon, reputed to be one of the richest men in America, whose total contribution has been noted.

Reference was made at the outset to

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1928.



"Few books", says a celebrated novelist, "improve as they proceed." The young man with a lean bank note who read this remark added "Yes—pass-books in particular."

In Shantung there may be bloodshed and wholesale destruction. But in Shansi the Chinese commanders are cultivating the arts of peace.

Here are a set of rules issued by General Yen Shih-shan to his subordinates. The General begins with an excellent introduction. "Whereas it is the duty of educators to teach the people in the matter of economy", says the General, "it is also the duty of Government officials and military officers of higher ranks to take the lead in giving up their own habits of luxury."

General Yen recommends the following ten points for the coming thrift campaign:

1. Set a limitation on the cost of feasts, the number of dishes being greatly reduced.
2. Limit importation into Shansi of high-priced silks, all children being prohibited from wearing silks.
3. Reduce the number of unnecessary dinner parties.
4. Make both wedding and mourning presents inexpensive.
5. Regulate the cost of birthday gifts according to personal relationship, but, whenever possible, the custom should be abolished.

6. Abolish the custom of sending gifts at festivals.

7. Stop the giving of tips to servants.

8. Restrict the importation into Shansi of luxurious articles.

9. Donations to be made only according to the financial ability of contributors.

10. Employment of domestic servants to be regulated and the system improved.

The Ten Commandments are essentially practical, but will be forgotten probably when the troops go out to battle. The harassed peasants however are sure to see that "a limitation is set on the cost of military feasts."

Mlle. Lupescu, the "companion" of Prince Carol, is described as "a woman

of devastating beauty." Looking to the turn of events in Bucharest and the declaration of Prince Carol who, according to the statement of M. Jonesu, will not hesitate to strike the blow at the opportune moment, the beauty has not yet been instrumental in "devastating" the Roumanian Government.

Mlle. Lupescu is said to possess titian hair and marble complexion. Roumania will soon have—may God forbid—to carve her history in blood on the "marble".

Bombay is thoroughly "May sick." This seems to be the complaint everywhere. This is the season of long days and short nights, and one finds it very difficult to scrape a few hours of sleep without being drenched with perspiration. People stay out late in the night and dose a little in the early hours of the morning.

Open-air Parliaments in the high-ways and by-ways are common, and the topic usually centres round weather, depression and strike. The benches round about Church Gate and the Oval are always full and even the pavements of the main roads present the appearance of a rest camp with innumerable beds.

"Exit mosquitoes and enter bugs" seem to be the order of the season. These back-biters ply their trade rather adroitly. As peaceful penetrators, they are hard to beat. They have vowed to a policy of "leave-you-not" and fleece your life-blood in trains, libraries and beds. They are our "poor relations", so to say.

There is a humorous saying that this blood-sucking fraternity have a longer lease and larger stake in Bombay than most of us. I do not know how far it is true. At any rate, you do not find any mention of them in the State document handing over this city and island as a dowry to Charles II!

"Kill them with flit" is the officious prescription of many a well-wishing chemist. But one cannot assume the role of flit-operator in public. Some time back, there was an announcement that a famous scientist was on foot to organise a world wide anti-bug campaign. Will Reuter oblige us by giving the probable time of his arrival in Bombay?

Visitor (discussing Wireless): "Do you know, Madam, that it is possible to transmit a likeness of my face to you here, by means of wireless even if I were in America?"

Hostess: "Really! it's terrifying what these scientists can do now-a-days."

So significant was this testimony that his friends on the committee, Senators Smoot and Lenroot, telegraphed Fall at once that he ought to come on without delay to explain.

SINCLAIR'S NEED OF FRIENDS.

This synchrony suggests at once that the extraordinary sum yielded up at that critical time by Sinclair was not altogether voluntarily donated, and that either hope or fear, if not gratitude, stimulated his generosity and accentuated his devotion to the principles of the Republican Party. In the predicament in which he found himself at that juncture, he stood in dire need of friends at court. The committee was directed to resume its work because of a widespread belief that the fund accumulated by the Continental Trading Company, which had been denounced by the Supreme Court of the United States as a fraudulent institution, was to be devoted, and perhaps had been devoted, to corrupt uses of one form or another, seeing that some of it had been shown to have been so employed.

It seems now, however, to have been the ill-gotten gains of a contemptible private steal, the peculations of trusted officers of great industrial houses, pilfering from their own companies, robbing their own stockholders, the share of the booty coming to one of the freebooters serving in part as the price of the perjury of a member of the President's Cabinet. It is a shameful story, for which, happily, our annals furnish no parallel.

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